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Established 1887

AFL-CIO Neutral in U.S. Voting

But Locals Left
Free to Choose

By Jack Fuller
and Peter Milius

WASHINGTON, July 19 (WP).—Bowing to AFL-CIO President George Meany's wishes, the labor organization's Executive Council last night voted to remain neutral in this year's presidential race.

This meant that the national organization of the AFL-CIO could not endorse either Sen. George McGovern or President Nixon, which represents a blow to the Democratic nominee's efforts to win labor support.

However, the 27-3 vote still left it up to individual member unions whether to support a candidate or remain neutral in the campaign. "I will not endorse, I will not support and I will not vote for Richard Nixon as President," the 71-year-old Mr. Meany told newsmen after the Executive Council's action.

"I will not endorse, I will not support and I will not vote for George McGovern for President."

The crusty old labor veteran would not spell out his opposition to Sen. McGovern, except to say, "We don't think he's good material for labor."

Eagleton's Effort

The council action followed a last-minute effort by the Democratic vice-presidential nominee, Sen. Thomas F. Eagleton, to win a delay in the vote. He had called nine of his acquaintances on the 35-member council and asked them to try to postpone the vote.

Sen. Eagleton, it was learned yesterday, also tried for two days to contact Mr. Meany, but got no further than his secretary.

Mr. Meany said the three dissenters on the council were presidents of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees; Paul Jennings of the International Union of Electrical Workers; and A.F. Griswold of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers. The three had already announced their support of Sen. McGovern.

Other unions that have endorsed Sen. McGovern or indicated that they would include the Amalgamated Meat Cutters, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the printing pressmen, the lithographers, and the American Newspaper Guild.

The nation's two largest labor unions not belonging to the AFL-CIO are the Teamsters, who have endorsed Mr. Nixon, and the United Auto Workers, whose president, Leonard Woodcock, has endorsed Sen. McGovern.

Mr. Meany said that individual AFL-CIO unions would be free to support any candidate they chose or to remain neutral. But he said all of the AFL-CIO's political funds would be funneled into Senate and House campaigns to seek election of congressmen friendly to labor.

Changed Views

Reminded that he had said a year ago that the most important thing this year was to oust Mr. Nixon, Mr. Meany replied that he had changed his view "because a man by the name of George McGovern got the Democratic presidential nomination."

Sen. McGovern, before he left for a holiday at home in South Dakota on Monday, sent letters to the presidents of more than 100 labor unions asking for their support.

When he heard the news of the council vote, the senator said it was a disappointment. Mr. Meany, he said, "has always backed candidates who have stood for the working people of this country."

The senator accused the Nixon administration of permitting the greatest unemployment and inflation in recent years and added: "It's hard for me to believe that President Meany wants to back that."

Confident of Support

But Sen. McGovern said he was confident that he would get the support of many rank-and-file unionists and their leaders.

Sen. McGovern said he was not prepared at this time to urge affiliates of the huge labor organization to withhold their political contributions to the AFL-CIO, but he did not flatly rule it out.

"I think most of the unions are going to come forward and support me," he said. "I don't want to say too much about it now."

Sen. McGovern said he had "no idea" why Mr. Meany does not like him. He said he had met with him two years ago and was "still puzzled" by Mr. Meany's objections to his political viewpoints.

The Democratic nominee decided today to fly back to Washington for a key vote tomorrow on minimum-wage legislation.



Associated Press
George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO.

News Analysis Mideast Situation Is Unclear In Wake of Russian Ouster

By Marilyn Berger

WASHINGTON, July 19 (WP).—Cairo's decision to expel Soviet advisers and technicians theoretically liberates the Egyptian Army to fight against Israel.

But in reality it graphically demonstrates Egypt's realization that it has no military option for solving the Mideast crisis, and it could foreshadow a new diplomatic offensive.

U.S. officials are waiting for

the dust to settle before commenting on the move.

Whatever the outcome, it does stir up a region that had shown signs of remaining quiet during the 1972 presidential elections in the United States. The timing is therefore puzzling. It would seem doubtful that astute officials in Cairo can expect U.S. pressure on Israel when both political parties are vying for the Jewish vote.

The Egyptian ouster of Soviet advisers can cut two ways.

By lessening one aspect of big-power confrontation it removes one of Israel's chief "claims" to U.S. support, its position as first line of defense against the Russians.

At the same time the ouster can add a trump card to President Nixon's re-election campaign.

If the Russians are really removed, and that is not at all clear from early reports, Mr. Nixon can claim that his posture of strength in helping Israel has shown the Russians that the United States will not allow unlimited Soviet expansion.

Mr. Nixon would also be able to claim that his support had removed the Russian bear from Israel's back.

Reports of Friction

Mr. Sadat's move follows frequent reports of friction between Egyptian Army officers and their Soviet advisers. While it removes the restraints the Russians had reportedly put on the Egyptians, the move comes at a time of increasing awareness by the Egyptians that they cannot on their own win a battle against the Israelis.

The Russians had long made it clear that they did not want to get their own forces involved in the fighting. Yesterday's action removes even the possibility of direct Soviet help.

While the ouster may be an indication of pique over failure to get enough offensive weapons, a Soviet-Egyptian communiqué issued last Friday after Egyptian Premier Aris Sidiky visited Moscow says that "relations of traditional friendship and fruitful all-round cooperation . . . are steadily developing and strengthening."

It talks of economic cooperation and of the "firm intention to strengthen relations."

The authoritative newspaper Al Ahram said that Soviet military instructors would remain.

Their function has been to train the Egyptian Army and Air Force in the use of the Soviet

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Next Step in Communications—Muons

ARGONNE, Ill., July 19 (AP-DU).—A U.S. government scientist has developed the prototype of a communications system that transmits signals via ghost-like atomic particles that can pass through solid objects such as buildings.

The system holds the promise of becoming the third artificial method of communication. The first was electric current (the telegraph) and the second was electromagnetic waves (the telephone and television). This third method comes from the ability of very light atomic particles to travel in a straight line by simply plowing through objects in their path.

One of these particles is called the muon. Physicist Richard C. Arnold has found that by using a stream of muons it is possible to send signals—words, pictures and teletype, for example—over about 10 miles in a built-up area. He also believes that the earth's magnetic field could be used to guide the ghostly muons over a much wider area—thus making global communications possible.

New Hope For Truce In Ulster

Militants, U.K.
Talk in Secret

By Bernard Weinraub

LONDON, July 19 (NYT).—Secret talks in London and Belfast between British officials and members of the militant Irish Republican Army's Provisional wing have raised hopes of a new truce in Northern Ireland.

The talks involve associates of William Whitelaw, Northern Ireland's administrator, as well as members of the British Labor party, including Harold Wilson, the former prime minister, David

• Baby and grandfather die in Ulster terror attacks. Story on Page 5.

O'Connell, a key IRA tactician who is said to have impressed Mr. Whitelaw, is playing a major role in the current talks.

Although officials make clear that the possibilities of a cease-fire remain uncertain—and that the current talks may break down

—there is now a growing feeling that a truce can be negotiated with new concessions on both sides.

The previous 13-day IRA truce ended on July 9, when firing broke out between British troops and IRA gunmen. The soldiers had opened fire with rubber bullets on Roman Catholic demonstrators seeking to install 16 refugee families in houses left vacant by Protestants in the Lenadoon quarter of Belfast. That truce was worked out by members of the Social Democratic and Labor party, representing the Catholic minority.

The British Army bypassed

Current efforts bypass the Belfast party as well as the Dublin government, which has sought to play a role in negotiations over Northern Ireland.

What the IRA is said to demand as a first step is an end to army raids and "harassment" of Catholic areas. IRA leaders, such as Seamus Twomey, the head of the Belfast Brigade, maintain that during the previous truce the British Army patrolled Catholic neighborhoods and failed to maintain an agreed-upon "low profile."

The release of the remaining 345 men held as suspected terrorists is also believed to be a key demand.

Beyond this, the IRA is demanding some form of public

conducting first by President Johnson and more recently, during my visit, by President Nixon. The central fact is that life in North Vietnam is so much at the level of pocket fane that the country is virtually invulnerable to weapons designed for use against power plants, but he can't do anything about our fans."

To be sure, the bombing has done terrible damage to the basic infrastructure of this country which has a bearing on the bombing of North Vietnam as a lunar landscape.

In a desperate effort to keep cool, Mr. Lam produced a pocket fan and began waving it in front of his face. "Nixon," he said, "may be able to knock out our power plants, but he can't do anything about our fans."

To that little-sweet comment

summarizes the impact of the bombing of North Vietnam as

Kissinger Holds Secret Talks In Paris With 2 Hanoi Aides



United Press International
AMBULANCE—Two South Vietnamese soldiers, wounded during fight to retake Quang Tri City, being wheeled away in an ancient hand-drawn cart by their comrades Tuesday. In the fighting there Saigon troops repulsed a counterattack. Story on Page 2.

Report From Hanoi—II

'Bombing Cannot Stop the Fans'

By Joseph Kraft

HANOI—I was interviewing Tran Lam, the director of radio and television in North Vietnam, when American planes bombed this capital city on the morning of July 8. We went down to an air raid shelter that must have been hotter than the Black Hole of Calcutta, and since the head of the Belfast Brigade,

conducted first by President Johnson and more recently, during my visit, by President Nixon. The central fact is that life in North Vietnam is so much at the level of pocket fane that the country is virtually invulnerable to weapons designed for use against power plants.

But the bombing has done terrible damage to the basic infrastructure of this country which has a bearing on the bombing of North Vietnam as a lunar landscape.

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of the summit will be the European Economic Community's economic and monetary policy, its relations with the rest of the world—especially the United States and developing countries—and the strengthening of the community's institutions.

The Dutch View

Norbert Schmelzer, the Dutch foreign minister who is current chairman of the Council of Ministers, said after today's meeting that no delegation had suggested changing the date of the summit from its presently

phased that the 10 delegations did not really get down to the difficult details. Like yesterday in London, the community is trying to steer clear of trouble spots.

In the back of everybody's mind, and what Mr. Schmelzer put into words, was the feeling that the 10 nations must agree on a common plan of action in the event of a new monetary crisis.

"We have tried to circumscribe the problems during this meeting," Mr. Schmelzer said tonight, "and the Rome meeting will determine whether the minimum consensus exists to maintain the date for the summit."

Progress Seen

But Mr. Schmelzer said there had been "progress" since Mr. Pompidou said in an interview last month that the "Europeans could agree on practically nothing."

The community is trying to work out a single monetary position in order to present a common front when the negotiations

for a new world monetary agreement get under way next year.

So far, however, the 10 nations have been divided over what technical measures to take inside the enlarged community. One of the future community members, Britain, has a floating currency, and several of the six members have severe exchange controls in force.

The other main problem is the community's relations with the United States. It is now felt by several of the 10 countries that only through concerted European action can the community hope to encourage the United States to return to dollar convertibility.

This could be done, it is felt, by offering in return to consolidate some portion of U.S. short-term debts into special drawing rights.

Finally, the 10 nations still must end their quarrels over European institutions. Again today, the Dutch argued that Europe must have stronger economic institutions and a stronger European parliament, reducing the powers of national governments.

The French, for one, think the time for increased European parliamentary control is not ripe.

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Belgium	12 B-Fr.	Liberia	12 L.
Denmark	7 P.	Netherlands	1 P.
Eire (Ire. Rep.)	9 P.	Norway	9 E.
France	14 Fr.	Portugal	18 P.
Germany	1 P.	Spain	18 P.
Great Britain	1 P.	Sweden	12 S.Kr.
Greece	10 Drs.	Switzerland	12 S.Fr.
India	Rs. 3.00	U.S.	U.S. 20
Italy	18 L.	U.S. Military	SD. 10
Ireland	18 L.	Venezuela	6 D.

Neither Side Comments on 6-Hour Parley

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS, July 19 (WP).—The United States and North Vietnam today held their first secret peace talks here in more than three months.

In a major departure from past practice, both sides issued simultaneous and similar statements soon after the end of a six-and-a-half-hour meeting between White House adviser Henry A. Kissinger and Le Duc Tho, a leading Hanoi Politburo member, and Xuan Thuy, chief of North Vietnam's peace delegation.

Mr. Kissinger returned to Washington tonight and immediately reported to President Nixon. Earlier he had cabled a summary of the talks to the President.

"Further meetings will be announced as they are held," White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said in Washington. "By mutual agreement, neither side will reveal the substance of these meetings."

Officials in Washington willing to comment on the private meeting expressed neither optimism nor pessimism.

But they noted that Mr. Ziegler's statement all but said that other meetings will take place, suggesting that the atmosphere at least was different today from what it was at the May 2 meeting, which brought a cancellation by the United States of all bargaining sessions.

Since the May 2 meeting, there has been the mining of North Vietnamese ports, the

Sadat Move Seen as Historic; Arabs Disagree on Meaning

By Ihsan Hijazi

BEIRUT, July 19 (NYT)—Arab observers and commentators see a turning point in Egyptian-Soviet relations as a result of President Anwar Sadat's decision to deport Soviet military advisers from Egypt.

Lebanon's leading daily, Al Nahar, today called it a "coup in Soviet-Egyptian relations." Other press headlines here described Mr. Sadat's move as "historic." A right-wing paper, Al Hayat, said that after about two decades of dealing with the Russians, "the moment of truth has come for Egypt." Egypt has "finally" realized that the Russians were interested more in promoting their own interest than that of the Arabs, the paper said.

But editorialists expressed the belief that the power vacuum created by withdrawal of Soviet

Cairo Action Is Studied For Impact

Mideast Outlook Unclear After Ouster

(Continued from Page 1)

U.S. officials knew something was in the wind, but the two chief State Department officials dealing with Egyptian affairs, Assistant Secretary of State Joseph Sisco and Michael Stern, the "country director" for Egypt, were as far as to say that Mr. Sadat "has committed political suicide."

Al Nida, daily paper of the Soviet-oriented Lebanese Communist party, accused Mr. Sadat of succumbing to "the United States, imperialist and reactionary influence." It charged also that Mr. Sadat presented the impression that the Soviet Union was to blame for the "Arab suffering resulting from the continued occupation of Arab territory by Israel."

Some observers here said that the attitude of Al Nida heralded the beginning of a Soviet-inspired campaign by Arab Communists against the Egyptian regime.

The daily Al Moharrar, which has close connections with Cairo, said that Egypt is to get French weapons as an alternative source to Soviet armament. It quoted informed Arab sources as saying that contacts with Paris had been going on for a year, and that samples of French weapons have in fact been tested satisfactorily by the Egyptian armed forces.

The paper did not say what type of arms these were. However, informed sources believe it will be very difficult for Egypt to switch to Western-made weapons because the Egyptian Army has been using and training on Soviet-made weapons since 1955.

The Syrian media gave Mr. Sadat's announcement on the expulsion of Soviet advisers wide coverage, but the news was completely ignored by the state-controlled Baghdad radio.

Observers attributed this to the fact that Iraq has been seeking closer relations with Moscow and that the Egyptian move coincided with the departure for Moscow by Iraqi Foreign Minister Mortada Saeed Abd el Baki. The purpose of the visit is to exchange the instruments of ratification of the Soviet-Iraqi treaty of friendship and cooperation signed in Baghdad last April.

Meanwhile, the pro-Cairo daily Al Anwar, in a special dispatch from Cairo, reported that Mr. Sadat voiced stronger criticisms of the Soviet Union at the meeting of the Central Committee of the Arab Socialist Union yesterday than was reported in the official version of his speech.

According to the paper, Mr. Sadat told the committee that he had rejected a recent message from Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist party secretary. The Egyptian president was quoted as explaining that he had been expecting a letter from Soviet leaders on Egypt's request for additional weapons. Instead, he said, Mr. Brezhnev gave him a justification of the Soviet support for the continuation of the Middle East cease-fire.

France Affirms Embargo

PARIS, July 19 (UPI)—France said today it would maintain its embargo on arms shipments to countries involved in the Middle East struggle.

Government spokesman Jean-Pierre Lacat made the statement when questioned by journalists about reports that Egypt might look to France for military hardware following a decision to oust Soviet advisers.

Sanctions Urged Against Israel

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., July 19 (UPI)—Syria and Lebanon joined the United Nations Security Council yesterday to impose sanctions against Israel for its refusal to release Lebanese and Syrian officers captured in a border raid four weeks ago.

Israeli Ambassador Yosef Te-kosh stayed away from the meeting, objecting to the council's refusal to consider an Israeli proposal calling for simultaneous release of all prisoners held by both Israel and the Arab nations.

Debate was adjourned until tomorrow.

Authorities said that the group's aims were to overthrow the Egyptian and all existing Arab governments. Four of the accused were each sentenced to 10 years in jail and fined \$2,500. Four were given five-year prison terms each and fined \$500. Three were sentenced to three years each and fined \$30 and four to two years each and a \$125 fine.

On 2nd September 1972, the new Vikings discover the Atlantic crossing.

Southampton 4 pm, 2nd September 1972. A beautiful ship slipping quietly through a late-summer evening, embarking on her maiden Atlantic run, final leg of the Russia/Europe cruise.

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United Press International
A NEAR MISS KISS—A restraining hand keeps a Brownie Girl Scout from being bussed by a month-old camel calf, named Brownie in honor of the event—a visit to the Saint Louis zoo by 300 of the girls from troops in the area.

'Shopper's Guide' to Surgery Cites Unneeded Operations

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON, July 19 (UPI)—Pennsylvania Insurance Commissioner Herbert S. Denenberg has asserted that U.S. doctors perform at least 2 million unnecessary operations a year.

Other experts said these operations kill at least 24,000 patients. In a "Shopper's Guide" that offers 14 rules on how to avoid unnecessary surgery," Mr. Denenberg said.

The Israelis, meanwhile, are counseling the Americans to keep cool. They are saying that the end result will be that the Arab world will see that the Russians cannot "deliver" on what is needed and will re-examine relations.

It could be a last-ditch effort to get the Russians to do more, or a recognition that they refuse to do more.

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While acknowledging that "most surgeons are competent, conscientious, careful and conservative," Mr. Denenberg said, "there is a tendency for surgeons to do their thing—which is operating."

In a telephone interview Monday, he called his estimate of 2 million unnecessary operations a year "conservative," and said this surgery costs the U.S. public millions of dollars as well as unnecessary deaths.

While he placed the annual number of operations performed at about 12 million, surveys by the Commission on Professional and Hospital Activities of Ann Arbor, Mich., indicate that more than 30 million Americans underwent surgery last year.

Dr. Virgil Silee, head of the commission, estimated that the overall death rate for operations is about 1.2 percent.

A West Coast surgeon using the pseudonym "Lawrence P. Williams, M.D." estimated in a book called "How to Avoid Unnecessary Surgery" that 30 percent of the operations done in America are unneeded.

Mr. Kansani, a spokesman for the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, and his 15-year-old son were killed when a bomb exploded as he opened his desk. Well known in the Arab world as a writer, he works at the Palestine Research Center, which is supported by Palestinian guerrillas.

The explosion occurred a day after a group identifying itself as "supporters of free Lebanon" claimed responsibility for the death July 9 of Ghassan Kanaa.

Mr. Kansani, a spokesman for the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, and his 15-year-old son were killed when a bomb exploded in his car as he switched on the ignition.

A statement by the new group accused the commandos of trying to undermine Lebanon's independence.

The problem of unneeded surgery—and the question of whether there are too many surgeons in the country—is

New Hopes of Truce in Ulster

(Continued from Page 1)

statement by the British—even a vaguely worded one—that the possibility of a united Ireland is not out of the question. The current policy of the British government is that there would be no objection to a united Ireland if the people of Northern Ireland—with its two-thirds Protestant majority—agree to it.

Among the concessions demanded by Britain is a gradual dismantling of the Catholic "no-go" areas in Londonderry, barricaded neighborhoods barred to the police and army.

Mr. Whitehead met IRA leaders in London two days before the former truce collapsed. Although officials declined to say when the three-hour meeting took place, it is widely believed that the fashionable Chinese home of Paul Channon, a junior minister, was the meeting place for the talks. Mr. Channon, a member of the Channon family of brewers, is believed to be playing a role in the current talks to restore the cease-fire.

The Spanish foreign minister's main talks will be with Sir Alec Douglas-Home, the Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary. They will begin their discussions this evening, and Mr. Lopez Bravo will fly back home Saturday.

Spain's Lopez Bravo In London for Talks

LONDON, July 19 (Reuters)—Spanish Foreign Minister Gregorio Lopez Bravo arrived here by air today for talks with British ministers on the Gibraltar dispute, European economic and security questions and Middle East developments.

The Spanish foreign minister's main talks will be with Sir Alec Douglas-Home, the Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary. They will begin their discussions this evening, and Mr. Lopez Bravo will fly back home Saturday.

503d (Guess What) Is Up

MOSCOW, July 19 (UPI)—The Soviet Union launched No. 503 today in its series of Cosmos unmanned satellites. The Tass news agency said.

Waldheim, Kosygin Confer in Kremlin

MOSCOW, July 19 (AP)—Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim of the United Nations met Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin in the Kremlin today for a discussion of the international situation.

Tass reported they "considered questions relating to the UN activities in maintaining world peace and security of nations" and discussed "topical problems of the present-day international situation."

Mr. Waldheim arrived Monday for his first official visit to the Soviet Union.

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Within 50 Yards of Citadel

Saigon Paratroops Counterattack in Qua

SAIGON, July 19 (AP)—Four my infantrymen and tanks attacked in the city of Quang Tri today but failed to halt a steady South Vietnamese paratroop advance toward the provincial capital's old walled Citadel.

By late afternoon some airborne units were reported within 50 yards of the 18th-century fortress, which bristles with North Vietnamese gun emplacements.

A midnight artillery barrage of

more than 300 rounds preceded

North Vietnamese losses in

and other battles on the Quang Tri front were listed as killed, three captured and tanks destroyed. Government casualties for the day were killed and 131 wounded, according to a communiqué issued

On Three Sides

Although South Vietnamese advance elements are closing on three sides of the Citadel, formants said there will be attempt to storm the fort until more government troops reach the forward positions until more North Vietnamese tanks are eliminated.

Something New

There was no way of determining whether Mr. Kissinger had met Mr. Tho's demand—made upon his arrival from Hanoi last Saturday—that the United States come up with "something new" as the price for resuming the secret talks.

Some observers interpreted Mr. Tho's formulation as a tactical maneuver designed to reinforce Hanoi's consistent stand that its own peace proposals alone were valid and that the United States must accept them if there is to be a negotiated settlement of the war.

However, if the secret talks are to prove fruitful the United States is expected to go beyond its May 8 offer to end its bombing and naval blockade of North Vietnam in return for a cease-fire and the return of American prisoners of war.

The rapidity of the announcement contrasted with the days and in most cases months which elapsed before official confirmation of past secret meetings.

If past practice holds true, the meeting took place in a suburban Paris house provided by the French government. The way for the meeting was prepared by the United States ended its 10-week boycott of the semi-public peace conference and participated in the 150th session last Thursday.

North Vietnam had insisted on resumption of the stalled formal conference as the price for new secret talks which the United States is convinced alone can make meaningful progress towards a negotiated peace.

It was not considered unusual that Ambassador William J. Porter, the head of the American peace talk delegation, was not present even though Mr. Tho, his opposite number, participated in the discussions.

In Mr. Kissinger's previous meetings with the North Vietnamese, neither Mr. Porter nor his predecessors during the Nixon administration—Henry Cabot Lodge and David K. Bruce—participated.

However, President Nixon revealed in November, 1969, that Mr. Lodge had conducted a fruitful series of 11 secret talks in the separate exercise with the North Vietnamese, most of which took place before Mr. Kissinger's first such meeting. Mr. Bruce held a single secret meeting with the North Vietnamese last July.

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They estimated that the complex held about three million gallons of fuel and that most of it was set on fire. Reconnaissance photographs taken after the strike showed fires still burning.

The complex is a major transportation point for war material. It is located at the junction of North Vietnam's two major rail networks.

Soviet Craft to Land On Venus Saturday

MOSCOW, July 19 (UPI)—The Soviet spacecraft Venera approaching Venus on schedule will attempt a soft landing on the planet Saturday. Tass said today.

If successful, it will be the second time a Soviet spacecraft has soft-landed on the closest planet to earth. The unmanne

venus-7 parachuted onto the surface in December, 1970, and broadcast scientific information for 23 minutes.

WEATHER

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Says War Secrets Supt From Presidents

By Sanford J. Ungar

July 19 (UPI).
Administration of
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This material, Mr. Elsberg
said, was classified "higher than
top secret" in a range of clear-
ances "the very existence of
which . . . is carefully and effec-
tively concealed even from the
great majority of those holding
top-secret clearances."

Thus, anyone genuinely initiated
in government security would
realize that the Pentagon papers,
a history of U.S. involvement in
Southeast Asia, do not reveal
"either cryptographic or nuclear
weapons data," since they were
marked "only" top secret, Mr.
Elsberg said.

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TOP TRANSPANT: Last March doctors replaced Karl Tagler's right thumb, lost in a home-workshop accident, with one of his big toes. At right, he demonstrates his rehabilitation for photographer outside his home in Atherton, Calif.

Associated Press

After Weeks of Delay, Recess, Senate Finally Gets to Vote

By John W. Finnegan

WASHINGTON, July 19 (UPI).—The Senate managed to take a vote yesterday. The majority leader, Sen. Mike Mansfield, hailed this as an achievement that "broke the ice" in which the Senate has seemed to be frozen.

It returned Monday after a 17-day recess for the Democratic National Convention on notice from the leadership that it faced a long and difficult legislative schedule if it was to adjourn before the November elections.

But as an exasperated Sen. Mansfield observed, the Senate has seemed intent on "spinning its wheels" in circuitous debate.

"We just can't go on in this fashion because we only bring discredit on ourselves and the Senate as an institution," he told the members.

The Republican leader, Sen. Hugh Scott, claimed in that the Senate seems to be attempting to establish a record as the world's greatest deliberative body.

The exhortations of the two leaders followed a morning of unproductive, ill-attended discussions typical of Senate sessions for most of the year. Eighteen senators—nearly a fifth of the membership—were absent. The Senate convened at 10 a.m. but then had to recess for 40 minutes to find a senator willing to offer an amendment to the pending foreign aid authorization bill.

Withdrawal Held

After some more recesses and quorum calls so senators could attend, Republican and Democ-

Mafia Figure Denies Links With Sinatra

WASHINGTON, July 19 (AP).—The Senate finally got around to approving, by a 75-7 vote, an amendment by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy earmarking \$70 million for relief of refugees in South Vietnam.

By a voice vote, the Senate also approved another Kennedy amendment calling upon the President to work with other countries and the United Nations in drafting plans for a postwar humanitarian relief program in Vietnam.

Sen. Mansfield was so elated with the votes, which almost did not occur because of pleas for delay from the Republican side, that he told the Senate:

"Now that we have broken the ice and had a vote, I hope the Senate can apply itself to work."

The \$1.7-billion foreign aid bill has been before the Senate since June 8. The main stumbling block has been the Vietnam issue, which Republicans have been reluctant to force to a vote.

Withdrawal Plan

Sen. Mansfield has attached an amendment to the bill requiring the withdrawal of all U.S. forces from South Vietnam by Aug. 31 and terminating all U.S. hostilities in Indochina once a verified cease-fire has been reached and prisoners of war have been released.

Since the Mansfield amendment was incorporated in the bill reported out by the Foreign Relations Committee, the parliamentary initiative lies with administration forces to make the move to strike it from the legislation.

The Republican leadership has been reluctant to do so, largely because it was uncertain it had the votes to defeat the amendment.

The parliamentary impasse may have been broken yesterday when Sen. Howard W. Cannon, D. Nev., moved to modify the amendment to conform more to administration wishes. As modified, the amendment would require withdrawal of all U.S. forces from South Vietnam 60 days after enactment of the legislation but only after agreement had been reached on release of prisoners of war.

The modifications fall short of the desires of the administration, which, in line with the President's May 8 peace proposal, also wants an internationally supervised cease-fire as a precondition for withdrawal. But now that Sen. Cannon has made his move, the Senate will be forced to vote on his proposal.

Broad Pullout Plan

WASHINGTON, July 19 (UPI).—In the most far-reaching anti-war legislation yet offered, Sen. John Sherman Cooper, R. Ky., today proposed a total withdrawal from Indochina if negotiations fail to end the Vietnam war in four months.

Sen. Cooper's amendment would, for the first time, eliminate the release of Americans held prisoner as a condition for withdrawal.

It said analysis of 46 weapons systems showed that \$11.7 billion of their cost decrease was achieved by simply cutting down production quantities.

It found two overriding reasons for unrealistic cost estimates: lack of complete and precise weapon plans when the estimates were made and lack of adequate documentation on which estimators could make precise cost judgments.

George McGovern Day

CUSTER, S. D., July 19 (AP).—Today was declared "George McGovern Day" in South Dakota by Gov. Richard Kneip to mark the 50th birthday of the senator and Democratic presidential nominee, Sen. McGovern, here for a rest, plans a horseback ride in the morning and a birthday party featuring a barbecue buffalo in the evening.

In a related effort, the U.S. attorneys in Brooklyn, Manhattan and Newark, N.J., filed suits against localities under the Lauterbach Act of 1939. The latter law aims at industrial pollution that passes through municipal sewers. The U.S. attorneys asked the communities to take all steps necessary to detect sources of industrial pollution and to enforce existing codes against industrial polluters.

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Jackson Calls Administration 'Dishonest' on ABM Issue

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, July 19 (WP).—Conservative Democratic Senator Henry Jackson, of Washington, charged yesterday that the Nixon administration is being "dishonest in leading the American people to believe" that an anti-ballistic missile defense around the Minuteman missile base at Grand Forks, N.D., would be to their security.

Forts Minuteman base with only the 100 interceptor missiles to be permitted by the treaty made little sense militarily. The 101st enemy warhead, he said, would add unimpeded.

Smith's Reply

Mr. Smith, in answering Sen. Jackson, said the 100 interceptors allowed under the Moscow arms agreement "will protect a number of ICBMs [intercontinental ballistic missiles] in that field" at Grand Forks.

If the administration wants \$5.6 billion to spend at Grand Forks, said Sen. Jackson, it should install at least 500 interceptors.

Under the Moscow agreement,

the United States and the Soviet Union can each put a missile defense of 100 interceptors around one ICBM site and each nation's capital city. Sen. Jackson had proposed here during the negotiations in Moscow that each side install four ABM sites to protect its offensive missiles.

Mr. Smith said the Russians had expressed concern that putting a U.S. missile defense at two or four sites "would be the kernel for regional, if not national, deployment" of an ABM system.



What a good time for the good taste of a Kent.



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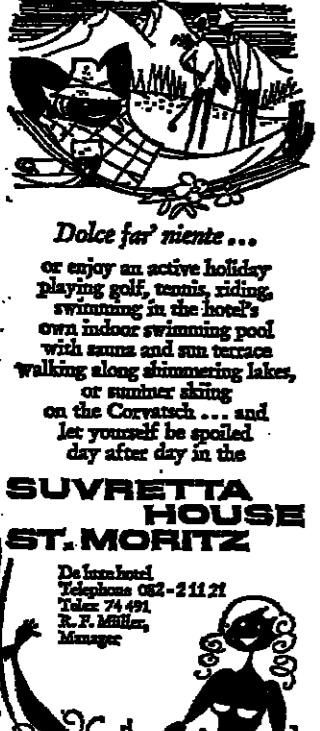


The rates above do not include taxes or hotel or motel surcharges. If any rates at other times, or for other types of calls, or to Hawaii or Alaska, check the local operator.

Obituaries

Goran Gentile, 54, Successor To Bing as Director of Met

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George Jensen
15 New Bond Street, London W1
Paris
George Jensen
239 Rue Saint-Honoré, Paris-7c
Paris
La Boutique Danoise
42 Avenue de Friedland, Paris-8c
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NEW YORK, July 19 (UPI).—Goran Gentile, 54, who was to have begun his first season as director of the Metropolitan Opera this September, was killed yesterday in an automobile crash in Sardinia. The crash also claimed the lives of two of his daughters.

Mr. Gentile's wife, Marie, and another daughter, Janet, 27, were reported in fairly good condition today in a hospital. The dead children were Beatrice, 15, and Anna, 21.

When George S. Moore, president of the Met, announced the appointment of Mr. Gentile to succeed Sir Rudolph Bing as di-

rector, he said: "Not only can he give us artistic leadership but he can make both ends meet."

Even before his first season began, Mr. Gentile had made an auspicious start on what must be one of the toughest jobs in the musical world: He created an atmosphere of excited anticipation, even among this city's sophisticated and cynical musical establishment, and he successfully—and quietly—negotiated labor contracts with the Met's 14 tough unions.

Music lovers looked forward eagerly to his premiere production of "Carmen" on Sept. 16. Mr. Gentile planned to direct it himself.

Made Changes

Just 19 months have passed since the slender, forthright Swede was named to the top post at the Met, and he really only took full control of the company a few weeks ago. But in that time, he made sweeping and dramatic changes.

He hired the company's first black conductor, Henry Lewis. He planned a "Piccolo Met" to offer

as first under secretary of the League of Nations, died yesterday.

During the Mexican border dispute of 1916, Mr. Fodick served as special representative of the secretary of war with the expeditionary force led by Gen. John J. Pershing. His War Department service continued in World War I, when he served on the department's Committee on Training Camps and later as an aide to Gen. Pershing in France.

President Woodrow Wilson appointed Mr. Fodick as the top U.S. representative to the League of Nations, a post he held until it became clear that the United States would not join the organization.

Mr. Fodick was named president of the Rockefeller Foundation in 1930 and served in that post until 1936.

Harry Weetman

BEDFORD, England, July 19 (UPI).—Harry Weetman, 51, captain of Britain's Ryder Cup golf team in 1968, died in a hospital here today after an auto crash.

Mr. Weetman never recovered consciousness after the accident last Friday.

He won the German and Irish Opens and represented England in the Canada Cup and Ryder Cup teams four times.

Downpours in Britain last night ended a few days of warm respite. A record 3 1/2 inches of rain in just over an hour flooded roads, houses and shops in Bedford, while lightning struck five electrical transformers and left 3,000 consumers without electricity. There were also floods in Kent and Wales.

The Mediterranean area was about the most normal part of Europe.

REYKJAVIK, July 19 (UPI).—Organizers of the Boris Spassky-Bobby Fischer world chess championship today said they hoped television cameras would be back in the hall for tomorrow's fifth game.

Workers built sound-proof boxes at the entrances to the playing hall during the afternoon to block the sound of clanking porcelain and voices from a nearby cafeteria. German arbiter Lothar Schmid said he heard the noises during yesterday's fourth game.

The fifth game is scheduled tomorrow at 1700 GMT. Spassky, opening with white, The Russian, defending the world championship title he won in 1968 for the first time, holds a 2 1/4-1 1/2 advantage in the 24-game series.

In New York, lawyers for Chester Fox, Inc., which bought the film rights to the match, conferred with lawyers representing Fischer. Fischer forfeited the second game of the match by refusing to play in front of the cameras.

Richard C. Stein, an attorney for Chester Fox, said "progress" was made in the talks, which broke up at 0830 GMT today.

"We hope to resolve it today," he said. "Our interest is not to disturb the matches. That is our prime and principal interest of concern."

Gudmundur Thorarinsson, president of the Icelandic Chess Federation, said in Reykjavik, "Fischer is violently opposed to all cameras, but we know there is one solution he'll accept. I cannot disclose which. The final decision on whether the cameras can be installed at the back of the hall is not expected until shortly before the match starts."

The 29-year-old challenger relaxed in his presidential suite at the Lofthleider Hotel today, reviewing moves of yesterday's game. Experts said Fischer was fortunate to escape from the game with a draw.

Running through translated comments from Icelandic grand master Fridrik Olafson criticizing one of his moves, Fischer nodded and said, "Yes, I agree it was not very clever."

Grand masters in the Icelandic capital for the championship said Spassky played a couple of dubious moves late in the game which cost him victory.

French Police Find 2d Heroin Lab in a Week

AIK-EN-PROVENCE, France, July 19 (UPI).—French police announced today the discovery of a heroin-processing laboratory in southern France, the second found this week.

They also said the first laboratory, a mobile one found on the Riviera Sunday, had treated a ton of morphine base over the past two years. The resultant heroin would be worth some \$500 million when cut and refined and sold on the street in the United States.

Four men were arrested Sunday and charged with narcotics offenses after they were found unloading the mobile laboratory from a truck.

Police revealed that the second laboratory found today was apparently run by the same four men. Today's discovery was made after two automatic pistols with ammunition and a hand grenade were found Monday night near the freeway from Aix to Marseille. A discharging ticket found nearby was traced to a woman who turned out to be the mistress of one of the men—three of them brothers—arrested Sunday.

Her wife in Aix was searched, and the new laboratory and 4.5 pounds of partly processed heroin were discovered.

The woman admitted having thrown the pistols over the edge of the freeway, police said.

Freak Rains, Heat Prevail Over Europe

Britain Is Flooded As Continent Sweats

LONDON, July 19 (UPI).—Freak summer weather in Europe has brought Mediterranean conditions to the Arctic Circle and misery to the soggy British Isles.

A depression over Iceland has brought more than the usual rain to Britain while shielding mainland Europe from the usual cool Atlantic breezes. This has allowed warm southerly airstreams from the Mediterranean and Caspian Seas unrestricted access to Russia and Scandinavia.

North of the Arctic Circle, where the sun never sets in summer, the temperatures have been in the 90s.

In Norway a heat wave aggravated forest fires north of the Arctic Circle.

Four persons were reported dead in Frankfurt, West Germany, as a result of the heat, and in Munich 120 were treated for heat stroke.

In Denmark, old people were advised to stay in the shade, and parents were warned not to leave infants in automobiles in the sun.

France has had one of the bleakest early summers on record, followed by a week of hot, muggy weather interrupted by frequent thunderstorms. Two villages west of Paris were flooded, and three persons have been killed by lightning.

Downpours in Britain last night ended a few days of warm respite. A record 3 1/2 inches of rain in just over an hour flooded roads, houses and shops in Bedford, while lightning struck five electrical transformers and left 3,000 consumers without electricity. There were also floods in Kent and Wales.

The Mediterranean area was about the most normal part of Europe.

Associated Press

MAKING HAY—W. German Chancellor Willy Brandt

gardening at his Vangsaesen, Norway, summer home.

Finn Regime In Surprise Move, Resigns

Minority Government Won't Sign EEC Pact

HELSINKI, July 19 (UPI).—Finland's minority government resigned today in a surprise, by the Social Democrats, resignation of Premier Rafael Pihlaja.

The Social Democrats felt they could not alone take responsibility of signing the trade agreement with the European Economic Community.

The resigning government claimed that "only a majority government can take the responsibility of signing the trade agreement with the European Community."

Talks about the agreement concluded "in principle" and its signing was supposed to take place Saturday but now will not.

Opponents of the EEC have claimed it gave only vague protection to Finnish agriculture and that the conditions for peasant industry exports, within an year to 12-year transition period, are insufficient.

55 Seats Controlled

The Social Democratic government controlled 55 seats of 200 in the Parliament. It was formed last February after it failed to form a four-party major government had broken down.

The Social Democrats are the largest party in Finland. The party gained four new seats in Parliament in general elections last January, but the no. Socialist parties still control 55 seats in Parliament and the majority. The Socialists' parties have 53 seats.

The government has had problems on several occasions this year and last month the opposition urged the government to resign.

East, West Berlin Agree to Move Wall to Aid Traffic

BERLIN, July 19 (UPI).—West Berlin and East Germany agreed today to move the wall back from the main city square to improve the West Berlin highway system.

Under the agreement, East Germany sold West Berlin 20 acres of land at Potsdamer Platz, on the East-West city border, for \$1 million marks.

The agreement was initiated in the West Berlin City Hall by Dietrich Hinkefuss, an aide of West Berlin Mayor Klaus Schmitz, and Walter Müller, of the East German Foreign Office. A West Berlin spokesman said it will be signed in East Berlin soon.

The transaction, made possible by the four-power Berlin agreement concluded last September, is the second territorial exchange between East and West here.

Under an agreement completed last December the East Germans received a piece of West Berlin in exchange for a stretch of road linking West Berlin with its little enclave of Steinstücken, which lies inside East Germany.

New ORTF Chief Says News Head To Resign Soon

PARIS, July 19 (Reuters).—The new chief of ORTF, the French state-run broadcasting network, yesterday announced the impending resignation of a leading television news executive who has been under fire from orthodoxy.

Arthur Conte, who was appointed chairman and director-general last week, said in a statement that news executive Pierre Desgraves would resign following a planned reorganization of the network.

Mr. Desgraves, 53, was appointed director of news services of the ORTF's first television channel in 1969.

He was answerable only to the ORTF Board and his appointment was part of a policy of liberalization introduced by the government of former Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas.

During the last three years Mr. Desgraves has been under attack from Gaullists who said he gave too much prominence to the political opposition and for producing an allegedly pessimistic picture of France.

Meanwhile, the newspaper Le Monde reported that President Georges Pompidou apparently held the ORTF directly responsible for his poor showing in the April referendum on enlargement of the Common Market.

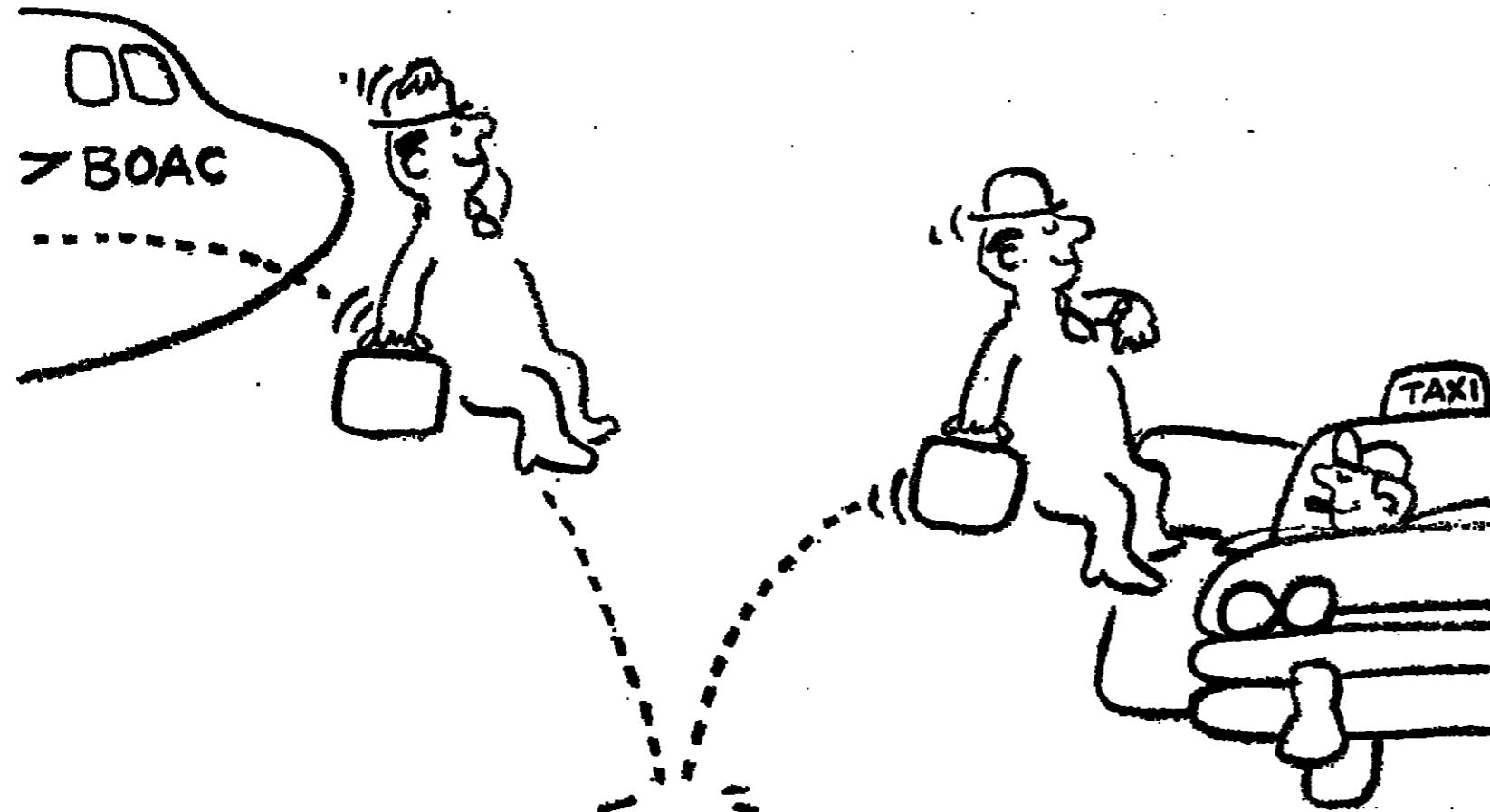
Corfu Jet Crash Kills Briton, 80

CORFU, Greece, July 19 (Reuters).—British airline with 80 persons aboard plunged into the sea just after an abortive takeoff here today. The only casualty was Mrs. Louisa May-Berthe, 80, a British subject, who was injured and died later in a hospital on the island.

The Caledonian Airways flight was on a charter flight from Corfu to London and was on its takeoff run when it indicated a malfunctions in its right engine. The pilot, Capt. Rex Stanton, abandoned the takeoff but the plane overran the runway and plunged into the lake.

The plane was a Boeing 737-200 with 80 passengers and crew. It was flying from Corfu to London at 10:30 a.m. local time. The passengers were mostly British tourists. The plane had taken off from Corfu at 10:15 a.m. and was on its 10th takeoff attempt when it crashed. The cause of the crash is not yet known. The plane was owned by Caledonian Airways and was flying on behalf of British Airways.

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Baby, 6 Months, and Man, 71, Die in Ulster Terror Attacks

BELFAST, July 19 (UPI)—A bomb killed a six-month-old boy yesterday and a 71-year-old grandfather in separate incidents in Northern Ireland violence.

Police in Stepane, a border town 15 miles west of Belfast, said the baby died when a bomb hidden in a parked automobile exploded near the main square.

The dead infant's mother, 32,

year-old Mrs. Barbara Jack, two other women and a 15-year-old girl were hospitalized with injuries. Army experts estimated the bomb weighed up to 100 pounds.

"It blew up as I was a few feet away from the pram and I saw the baby thrown onto the footpath," said Mrs. Eve McCallum, a waitress in a nearby restaurant. Flying glass and debris smashed down on the infant where he lay.

The car in which the bomb was planted had been stolen earlier in the day.

Gunned Down in Pub

Harry Gray, a grandfather, was shot at a pub in Belfast's mixed Springfield Road area.

Friends of Mr. Gray, a Protestant, said he was standing at the bar of the White Horse pub talking to a friend when three gunmen burst in. One leveled a Thompson submachine gun at the patrons and told them to "line up against the wall," while another planted a bomb.

There was a short scuffle and the submachine gun was fired point-blank into Mr. Gray's stomach. He died en route to a hospital. The bomb, police said, proved to be a dud.

In another Belfast incident, three gunmen firing from a Roman Catholic area hit a soldier in the shoulder outside an observation post on the Old Park Road. Troops returned fire and said they hit one man, according to an army spokesman.

An explosion wrecked an army observation post on the edge of the Catholic Ardoyne district. A spokesman said it had been empty for some time "and therefore the attack would seem to be completely senseless."

And a soldier sustained slight wounds when snipers fired on his patrol near the Catholic New Lodge neighborhood, the spokesman said.

The two deaths today, plus those last night of a British soldier and a night watchman, raised the province's three-year fatality toll to 450.

4 Airlines Sealing 727 Hijacker Exit

NEW YORK, July 19 (Reuters)—Four airlines have announced plans to seal the rear exits on Boeing-727 airliners, through which hijackers have been bailing out.

American Airlines and Continental Airlines said yesterday that they would modify their fleet of 727s, joining Trans World Airlines and Braniff International, which finished work on their fleets Monday.

The four airlines took action under an exemption of current safety rules granted by the Federal Aviation Administration on Friday, as a method of discouraging hijackers of 727s, DC-9s and BAC-111s.

U.S. Family Median Income Surpassed \$10,000 in 1971

By Peter Milius

WASHINGTON, July 19 (UPI)—The Census Bureau reports that last year, for the first time, more than half of U.S. families had incomes above \$10,000.

The bureau said that the median income of the nation's 52.3 million families in 1971 was \$10,385, which was 7.9 percent higher than the \$5,737 of 1961, and 4.2 percent higher than the \$9,887 in 1970.

The bureau noted that, because of price increases, 1971 income was about the same as 1970 income in purchasing power; the income increase in that one year was illusory.

But a lot of the increase in the period from 1961 to 1971 was real, the bureau said. The median income went up 33 percent in those 10 years in real terms or purchasing power, according to the bureau's figures: the average American was one-third better off.

Election Issue

The median incomes for 1971 and the previous years were contained in the bureau's annual reports on income and poverty in the country. The reports are likely to be invoked by both sides in this election year's debates over tax reform and Sen. George S. McGovern's income redistribution plans.

According to the figures about one-fourth of the families in the country have incomes under \$6,000 a year, and about one-fourth have incomes over \$15,000.

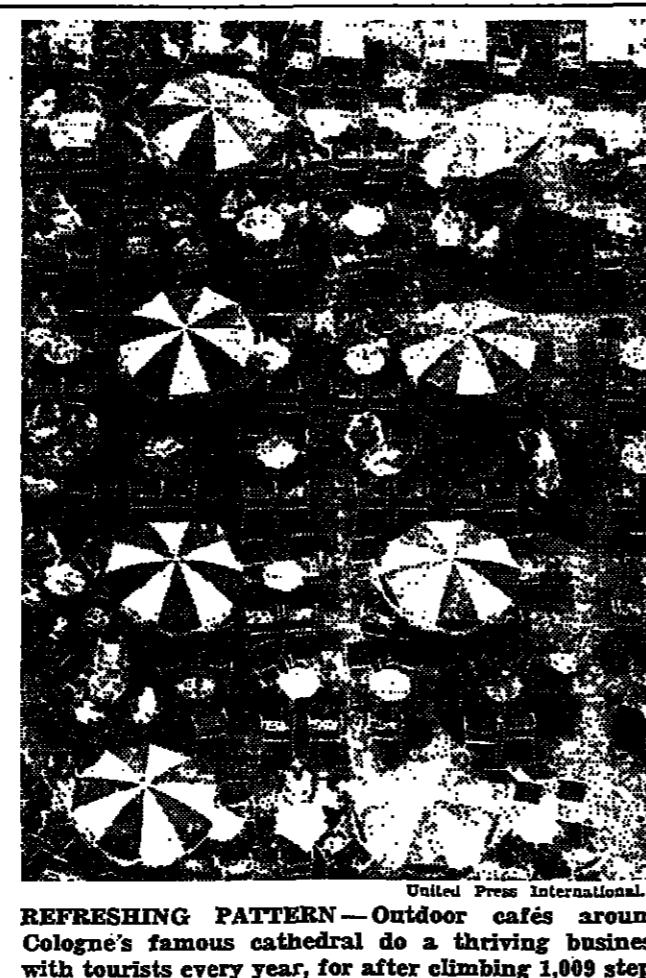
Sen. McGovern said during his campaign for the Democratic nomination that, if elected President, he would send to Congress a plan to raise the taxes on families over some break-even point and distribute the proceeds among families with incomes below that point. He said then that \$12,000

About 7.8 million of the poor, about 30 percent, were in female-headed families. Most of these people, 6.4 million, were black.

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REFRESHING PATTERN—Outdoor cafes around Cologne's famous cathedral do a thriving business with tourists every year, for after climbing 1,000 steps to top of cathedral tower, a beer is a real treat.

3 Czech Liberals Reported Sentenced in Subversion Case

PRAGUE, July 19 (Reuters)—Three Czechoslovak liberals today received sentences ranging up to 28 months in prison on subversion charges, unofficial court sources said.

A former employee of the Czechoslovak radio, a Mr. Vondra, was sentenced to 28 months in jail.

A Mr. Kralikovsky, a sociologist and former professor at the Prague Communist party school, was given a suspended sentence of 18 months, and a Mr. Benda, a historian, was given a 12-month suspended sentence.

The trial was the first to finish of a series of three similar ones which began Monday.

The trial of the largest group—former student leader Jiri Mueller and five others—ended this afternoon, but the verdicts will not be announced until tomorrow, the sources said.

The three who were convicted today were all accused of being involved in the production or distribution of clandestine leaflets which circulated before last November's parliamentary elections.

Voting Rights

The leaflets reminded citizens of their constitutional voting rights such as crossing names

Stones' Jagger, Four With Him Arrested in U.S.

BOSTON, July 19 (UPI)—The Rolling Stones' Mick Jagger and four other persons from the group's entourage were arrested today en route to a concert in Boston.

Mr. Jagger, lead singer of the rock group, and Keith Richard, another performing member, were arrested after an altercation developed in Warwick, R.I., when the group objected to a news photographer who was taking pictures of them.

Also arrested were Marshall Chess, a record producer, and Stanley Moore and Robert Frank. Police said Mr. Moore and Mr. Frank were acting as bodyguards for the group.

Mr. Jagger and Mr. Chess were accused of obstructing police who were trying to make an arrest. Mr. Richard and Mr. Moore were charged with simple assault upon Providence Journal-Bulletin photographer Andy Dickerman, and Mr. Frank was charged with assault on a uniformed police officer. The newspaper later announced that a civil suit will be filed against Mr. Richard and Mr. Moore.

Mr. Frank, the only one charged with a felony, was released on \$100 cash bail after a quiet arraignment. The others were released on \$50 bail and all ordered to return for a hearing Aug. 23 at Warwick District Court.

The group left Warwick in chartered buses and got on stage at the Boston Garden almost four hours later than scheduled.

Poverty Cutoff

The figures showed that 5.3 million or 10 percent of all families were below the federal poverty point for a family of four. Now he is said by his aides to be revising his plan, which his critics have called confused and unworkable.

According to the Census Bureau's figures, 39.2 percent of U.S. families had incomes over \$12,000 in 1971. The bureau said that 4.7 percent or about 2.5 million families had incomes of \$25,000 to \$50,000, and that only 0.6 percent, or about 330,000, had incomes over \$50,000.

The figures showed that 5.3 million or 10 percent of all families were below the federal poverty point for a family of four last year. In 1960, the total was almost 40 million, or more than one out of every five in the population.

Blacks made up about 29 percent of the poor population, as against 11 percent of the population as a whole. About 33 percent of all blacks in the country were a larger one.

All told, the bureau said, 25.6 million Americans—about one in eight—were officially poor last year. In 1960, the total was almost 40 million, or more than one out of every five in the population.

Of the 25.6 million poor people, 3.6 million were elderly, 65 years old and over, and 10.3 million were children, 17 years old and under. These two categories together thus made up more than half of all the poor. About 42 percent of the elderly in the country and about 15 percent of all the children under 18 were poor in 1971.

About 7.8 million of the poor, about 30 percent, were in female-headed families. Most of these people, 6.4 million, were black.

The accident happened as several official cars were traveling in convoy. The car in front of Justice Minister Antonio Oriol y Urquijo braked suddenly. The minister's did the same. The next two cars, one containing Juan Carlos, swerved to avoid collision, and a fifth car ran into the minister's, which caught fire.

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Russians Go Home!

President Anwar Sadat's demand for the withdrawal of an estimated 20,000 Soviet advisers from Egypt could be a momentous turning point in the Middle East. If carried out, it would substantially reduce the danger of a big power confrontation in the area and dramatically improve the possibilities for an Arab-Israeli settlement.

A possible Egyptian-Soviet rupture was intimated last month by Cairo's influential editor Mohammed Heikal, who warned that Egypt's friendship with the Soviet Union was being undermined "by overwhelming doubt as to its usefulness, for it would appear that Soviet weapons are either useless or insufficient." Mr. Heikal's warning reflected growing dissatisfaction among the Egyptian military with the quantity and quality of Soviet arms and rising criticism within the country of Egypt's dependence on Moscow.

Although loss of its dominant position in Egypt would be a blow to Soviet influence and prestige throughout the Arab world, military disengagement from Egypt might not be entirely distasteful to the Kremlin. The Russians are known to have been unhappy about President Sadat's periodic threats to renew fighting along the Suez Canal and fearful that he would involve them in a confrontation with the United States. They are said to have warned Syrian Communist leaders that the Arabs could not

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Iraq: Over Its Own Oil Barrel

Iraq's thunderbolt gesture of June 1 nationalizing the Iraq Petroleum Co. raised the dual specter of a massive economic squeeze on the most vital of industrial commodities and an ominous pro-Soviet shift in an important region's balance of power. The evidence of the weeks since, however, is that if these painful results are to come about at all, it will not be very soon. On the contrary, Iraq is, so to speak, over its own oil barrel. For lack of oil royalties and foreign exchange, it has had to introduce severe austerity measures. Whether the government in Baghdad can take the strain remains to be seen.

Iraq's problem is in marketing the oil formerly owned (and exported through Mediterranean ports) by IPC, a Western company in which Standard of New Jersey and Mobil have a 23.75 percent share. Local refineries in Syria and Lebanon can take only relative drops. The Russians, who don't pay in hard money anyway, are taking just a few token tanker-loads to demonstrate political solidarity. IPC's threats to move in the courts against buyers of "its" oil have blocked some prospective private deals. Prospective state buyers such as France (an IPC partner), Spain and Italy, though less vulnerable to court actions, have moved toward framework agreements but have not actually bought oil. Libya, which nationalized a small British Petroleum property in a huff a while back, had a similar marketing problem and ended up making an unattractive barter deal with the Russians for a fraction of the property's output.

Nor is it only Western oil interests which have resisted Iraq's partners in the producers' cartel known as OPEC have warned Baghdad not to discount its oil. The good-

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Sadat's Soviet Move

One wholly good consequence of Russia's involvement in the Middle East has been the restraints that she has imposed or tried to impose on the Arabs' military ambitions. The Egyptians particularly objected to three restraints and this must have been one reason for yesterday's events in Cairo. [There was a danger that the Egyptians, deprived of their Russian advisers, would now believe what they wanted to believe and risk another war.] This would be foolish and probably fatal.

—From the *Guardian* (London).

* * *

It still remains to be seen to what extent Egypt's decision to ask the Russians to leave—there are about 20,000 of them—will affect supplies of Russian weapons and economic aid. Russia has built up an enormous stake in Egypt, clearly intended as the springboard for penetration of the whole area and the Indian Ocean. [She is unlikely to give it up lightly, nor does Egypt necessarily want it given up. What has happened, however, could well be the start of a process which will prove irreversible.] In effect, Egypt is calling Russia's bluff—pointing up the fact that all Russia wants is to maintain tension and not at all to help the

Fifty Years Ago

July 20, 1922

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The Tariff Bill, the Ship Subsidy Bill and the Soldier Bonus Bill before the Senate are piling into insignificance on account of the primaries, more of which are scheduled to be held during the next few weeks. The talk throughout the political sections of Washington is all of the primaries and the fall elections. Since U.S. Senators are no longer selected by the State legislatures but by a direct vote of the people, they are now free to receive massive financial contributions.

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 20, 1897

WASHINGTON—After three months tinkering the House and Senate conferees have agreed upon the Tariff Bill. The agreement was reached in remarkably quick time, considering that the Conference Committee was only appointed ten days ago and that the Senate had loaded the original Dingley Bill with over eight hundred amendments. But the weather is hot in Washington and the legislators are anxious to get away. It is quite likely that both Houses will accept the conferees' report.

In the International Edition



'Dearie, in This Story You've Got to Find the Prince Charming First.'

What Kind of Campaign?

By James Roston

NEW YORK—The opening statements from the two sides in the American presidential election campaign sound more like communiqués from a battlefield than reasoned statements of future policy. Accordingly, the outcome is that the control of Pennsylvania Avenue over the next four years will be decided once more by the advertising techniques of Madison Avenue, and this raises one or two serious questions.

Do the American people have to tolerate this kind of disorderly process of slick propaganda tricks? After all, they have to fight the wars and pay the taxes and put up with the prices and the unemployment. Are they not at least entitled to demand that the issues of the campaign be discussed by both candidates at roughly the same time, if not debated openly, so that the voters can make sensible comparisons and judgments?

These questions are too serious to be left to the candidates. If there is no public demand for a coherent discussion of the issues in the next five weeks before the nomination of President Nixon in late August, it is perfectly clear what will happen, namely that nothing will be clear.

Nixon will discuss his tax or welfare programs in September, October, and November. Mr. McGovern will talk about the same subjects at some other time, and nobody will quite remember what was said half a year or put the two programs together for a serious comparison.

Instead of careful discussion about how to get peace in Vietnam and the soldiers and prisoners back home, we will probably get what we have had so far—promises from McGovern to get everybody out by next April, and charges by John Connally or Melvin Laird that this is irresponsible and unpatriotic nonsense, which will not end but perpetuate the killing.

Ships at Night

Some goes for discussion of taxes, welfare, and the allocation of future appropriations to military security abroad or social programs at home. As long as these things are discussed by the two sides week apart, the candidates will be like ships passing in the night, and all the mysterious classifications of press and television later on will not dispel the general confusion among the voters about who is proposing what.

It has not been possible to get legislation from the Congress that would assure fair and equal time for presentation of presidential election issues over the television networks, or to get disclosure by both parties of the source of the money that buys television time. Nor has it been possible to rule out the vicious 30-second TV political advertisements that appeal to fear and prejudice and mislead the voters.

Even so, there are some remedies that minimize, if they do not wipe out, the effects of these dirty propaganda tricks. The people, with the help of press, radio and television, cannot compel the candidates to discuss the major issues of the campaign coherently, or force them to debate one another on these issues, but they can, at least, request them to do so, and let the voters judge why they reject a fair open and consecutive discussion of their views.

It is true, of course, that fair and equal debate between the candidates, or even an agreement to discuss separately, but within

the same week, a specific subject like Vietnam or taxes or welfare, helps McGovern by giving him an equal chance to present himself and his arguments, but why shouldn't he have a fair and equal chance? And how else can the voters make a fair and equal choice?

Nixon's Odds

Even if Nixon were to agree to separate but equal orderly discussion of the issues, one issue per week, or agree to debate them all personally with McGovern, he would still retain the enormous advantages of the presidency. He not only enjoys the majesty of his office, but the benefit of all the official information at his command, and the support of the vast research facilities of the federal bureaucracy, which McGovern doesn't have.

Still there is little change that we will have a clear and understandable discussion of the issues unless, during the next few weeks, the voters, the press, the radio and television put the question clearly and bluntly before Nixon and McGovern.

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In his early years as a politician Winston Churchill had to suffer just the same sort of misunderstandings, in particular when he crossed the floor of the House and decided to sit from then on with the Tories.

What Mr. Nixon is unable to recognize is the sign of greatness in its early stages. There is no question in the minds of a great proportion of people in Britain today that Enoch Powell is the leading political thinker of our times. All of his ideas may not be acceptable to all of the people, but what is understood is that they see before them a man of vision, a man of courage, a man of action and a great patriot. Of such is the very stuff of leadership, and of greatness.

M. ROSS MACAULAY.
Athens

I must protest at Bernard Levin's article about Mr. Enoch Powell.

In particular, his cheap jibe that Mr. Powell seized upon the issue of colored immigration as "the perfect populist issue" simply to strike an "answering chord among the general public" is an unworthy and total distortion.

Firstly, the question is as burning a one in the U.K. as in the United States and secondly, Mr. Powell's constituency contains a new generation which is nearly 30% colored. Not only does this give him the right, but also it renders it his duty to represent the profound and legitimate fears of the majority of his English constituents. Of course, in so doing he represents the views of a vast number of other citizens who would otherwise be almost unrepresented in Parliament.

Mr. Powell's April 1968 speech attacking the misguided immigration policies of successive British governments was endorsed by every opinion poll conducted in the country, the lowest show-

ing about 86% in his favor. Yet, in performing this public service, he has been systematically pilloried by those who, unable to defeat him by reasoned argument, resort to charging him with being a vote-catcher.

Mr. Powell is, I believe, a more powerful and respected force than your London correspondent; his contribution to this country will far outlive the snide comments for which some modern journalists will be remembered. GERALD HOWARTH.
London.

Nixon's Theology

The article on "Mr. Nixon's Theology," by the Rev. Charles Henderson of Princeton University (CJET, July 5), evokes my comments as a young (22) New Zealander touring Europe.

The United States seems full of those who would criticize its leaders. Especially in the universities, a "change-everything" approach is thought to be progress and is often considered essential in all facets of life.

It is with a certain amount of amazement that one reads some of your readers' letters pertaining to Vietnam which disclose the degree to which a segment of the American public has become dehumanized by their country's war. These people don't seem to realize that the values which the different administrations have used as justification for the U.S. involvement do not reflect reality, nor that these same values are precisely being perverted by this conflict.

Similarly President Nixon's special envoy to the Danish-American July 4th celebration, Gov. Ronald Reagan, recently caused a stir among the Danish public. During a press conference he surprised journalists by stating that the U.S. was fighting a "savage" uninvited enemy in Vietnam. Reducing the Vietnamese opponents to something less than human makes it easier to justify the needs of the modern world.

It is really correct to encourage the President to exchange his Christian values of old, which have upheld Western nations for hundreds of years, for a new liberal approach, combining the good points of all the world's religions? And whose approach should be used to find the writer's New Religion to find his "most forward and comprehensive values," which will be able to rectify the shortcomings of the old moral values? Would such a New Religion enlist the support of the majority, even if a President were to endorse it?

It is really logical and sensible to suggest that Mr. Nixon suddenly adopt this vague all-encompassing, wholly unified world

How Democrats Change

November Will Tell

By William V. Shannon

MIAMI BEACH—Sen. George McGovern has not merely captured a nomination. He has conquered a party.

"American politics will never be quite the same again," Mr. McGovern told his cheering followers in his acceptance speech.

That is unquestionably true but the magnitude of the change within the Democratic party depends upon the outcome of the November election. Like other revolutions, this one will have to be proved valid and consolidated on the field of battle against enemies domestic and foreign.

If George McGovern defeats

Richard Nixon, the forces he

vanquished within the Democratic

party will have been conclusively

defeated and will have to accom-

modate themselves to the changed

situation. If he loses, the pre-

1972 status quo will never be

restored—the McGovern suppor-

ters are too powerful for that.

But other elements in the Democ-

atic party will recoup some of

their former power. Either way,

there will be an accommodation

between the old politics and the

new. The question is whether it

will be on McGovern's terms or

those of his adversaries.

Who are his adversaries? Why

do they resent him? They are

chiefly the leadership of the AFL-

CIO and many local and state

Democratic party organizations.

As in any political situation, there

are ephemeral, accidental factors.

It is only happenstance, for ex-

ample, that the president of the

AFL-CIO is a man who insists

upon regarding the Vietnam con-

flict as a holy war when almost

everyone else has abandoned it.

If the head of the AFL-CIO were

almost anyone else other than

George Meany, organized labor

could readily adjust to Mr. Mc-

Govern's antiwar views.

Tensions Arseny

Under any probable leadership, however, there would be fundamental tensions between organized labor and the middle-class-youth-minority coalition behind McGovern. Most of labor has a hamfisted, meat-and-potatoes approach to politics. It likes politicians of dependable loyalty on all legislative issues affecting union interests. It wants politicians who put domestic economic and social welfare issues ahead of what it regards as abstract causes such as civil liberties, institutional reform, or foreign affairs—the own simplistic anti-Communism notwithstanding.

The McGovern coalition, which is loaded up with people promoting causes—peace, women's liberation, abortion, amnesty, redistribution of income—is naturally antithetical to the union professionals. They feel more comfortable with the machine politicians who strike bargains along predictable lines. They are leery of the kinds of "independent" politicians that McGovern liberals prefer, men like Gov. Rubin Askew of Florida who in his keynote address included "big labor" along with big business and big government.

The party regulars in many Northern cities and states share labor's distaste for the Democratic Union leaders and orthodoxy politicians may well be out of touch with their own constituencies. But only a McGovern victory can diminish these labor antagonists and prove these political fears unfounded. Only then will it be clear how new the new Democratic party is going to be.

Meanwhile, George McGovern knows that his own volunteers can do the work of registering voters, raising money and getting out the vote that the unions and political machines normally do. He knows too that the way in which he frames the issues and focuses the attack on the Nixon administration will have much more to do with victory or defeat in November than anything George Meany or Chicago Mayor Richard Daley has done, does or fails to do.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Letters

Levin and Powell

Mr. Bernard Levin's impertinence is, of course, well known to Londoners, and his article on Mr. Enoch Powell (CJET, July 11) once again indicates his level of thought.

In his early years as a politician Winston Churchill had to suffer just the same sort of misunderstandings, in particular when he crossed the floor of the House and decided to sit from then on with the Tories.

What Mr. Levin is unable to recognize is the sign of greatness in its early stages. There is no question in the minds of a great proportion of people in Britain today that Enoch Powell is the leading political thinker of our times. All of his ideas may not be acceptable to all of the people, but what is understood is that they see before them a man of vision, a man of courage, a man of action and a great patriot. Of such is the very stuff of leadership

FASHION

Miraculous Revival In Rome

By Eugenia Sheppard

ROME, July 19.—Made-to-order fashion has been very ill, but just as it seemed to be at death's door, it is reviving quite miraculously here. Both Miss Schon from Milan, and Princess Irene Galitzine are showing major best collections in years.

Miss Schon had her fabrics ready but, faced with a workers' strike, she was obliged to wait, making her collection only six days ago. She was too tired and depressed to travel, so her usual triumphant, runway appearance after the opening, "but in all goes to show that the simplest solution is sometimes the best. The collection may be a little shorter, but the clothes are much less intricate and worked over." Miss Schon often goes out on a limb with hardware just to prove that she can do it with less detail. The fabrics get more play and the clothes look softer and more appealing.

Fashion is cashmere this season. There's no doubt about it, and Miss Schon has some of the rarest, most expensive from Aragon. She uses four-ply, double-face cashmere for coats. The skirts of her two-piece dresses are straight but slightly full, are medium weight and the tucks in shirt tops so thin and bantam weight that they feel like silk.

Substitutes

Miss Schon bypasses black this season except for a sheer black lingerie evening dress. She uses all the dark basic substances such as forest green, cherry red and emerald instead, with an occasional bright burst. As a switch from winter white, she brings out winter ivory in everything from daytime to formal clothes. Her ivory group has belts of gold and ivory, and ivory jewelry such as the medallion with a gold flower. The craze for ivory jewelry that started right in New York with Elsa Peretti is sweeping the world.

Miss Schon has many more evening clothes in her collection this season and many more furs and fur trims. Her dresses, mostly shirtdress types, are made in the same deep colors as the daytime clothes. Many of them are trimmed with pincette work at the neckline and around the waist. First cousin to hand crocheted pincette, is one of Italy's oldest handcrafts, coming from Valais and is made by only a few women. It gives a charming homespun look to fabulously expensive clothes.

All Miss Schon's evening dresses are really elegant sports clothes, such as the bright white shirt dress under a little jacket of gun-metal beads. Her fans will also be happy with the only long coat in the collection, bright red cashmere, outlined in the black wolf and worn over pleated red georgette.

Miss Schon's coats are divided into two groups: the four-ply check cashmere and the herringbone tweeds, all in her range of basic colors, and all double-face and unlined. Her models match their shoes and stockings to the shades of the clothes.

Galitzine, the Russian born



United Press International
Milla Schon's pants suit with mink collar, jacket lining.

princess, has no designer this season and is doing it all on her own. Though this whole story may sound like a plug for the benefits of adversity, there's no doubt that Galitzine, who has been pulled this way and that by different talents, is a lot better this way.

At the opening, Princess Irene was wearing a navy-blue halter top piped in white and slacks cut like jeans, which pretty well sets the mood for the new collection. It's sporty and very much in Galitzine's own style.

The dress you'll probably hear most about in the collection is the ivory mat jersey for evening. Like many of her p.m. clothes, it comes in two parts: a long pull-over top and a big skirt. It adds a gold sequin jacket or one of ivory fox.

When she isn't using silk jersey, Galitzine uses Qiana jersey that is just as soft and with less shine. She virtually outdoes Miss Schon in her long mauve pink with a kind of Roman tog-a-dope. Galitzine also makes separate backless tops of mat jersey with cowl drapes worn over printed velvet skirts. Though many designers have abandoned evening pants this season, Galitzine wears them herself, and knows that many women find them comfortable and amusing. Some of her cut velvets are cut slim and are worn with chiffon shirts and velvet vests, but the mat jerseys are so full that you can hardly tell them from skirts.

Ultra-Soft

Galitzine's whole collection is ultra soft, both in fabrics and shapes. The overall fabric is jersey wool, sometimes textured for daytime. Galitzine pulls in the middle with either a drawstring or an elasticized leather belt.

She shows some dresses for daytime such as the diagonal-striped jerseys, but there are still many pants. Often her daytime clothes are covered with capes. They have a circular cut and wrap around with no buttons. Many of the coats are clutch type too. The new batiste jackets, sometimes fur, are hip-length. No hats, but heads are tightly wrapped in a scarf.

Galitzine hangs strings of black beads and white beads on everything. With evening tops, the beads hang down the bare back.

Just to prove how much better made-to-order fashion is doing, Alexander's is back in the race. Francine Parkas, Alexander's vice-president and wife of the store's president, is here with a team that includes executive vice-president Jack Hirschhorn and some of the buyers.

"We have had every indication that the ladies are interested in elegant clothes again," said Mrs. Parkas, who is wearing a dark hat, black dress, black jacket and black pumps.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

-1972- Stocks and High, Low, Div. In \$				-1972- Stocks and High, Low, Div. In \$				-1972- Stocks and High, Low, Div. In \$				
100s. First. High Low Last. Ch'ge				100s. First. High Low Last. Ch'ge				100s. First. High Low Last. Ch'ge				
83%	641s AbbNLB 1.10	61	76	80 ^{1/2}	77 ^{1/2}	80 ^{1/2}	+ 1/2	40%	253s Amsted 2	8	37 ^{1/2}	37 ^{1/2}
85%	511s AEInd 2.40	27	41 ^{1/2}	44 ^{1/2}	42 ^{1/2}	43 ^{1/2}	+ 2 ^{1/2}	7%	7s Amtel 20	9	54	56
164	131s AcmeCrv 80	41	75	154 ^{1/2}	154 ^{1/2}	154 ^{1/2}	+ 1/2	21%	15s Anacinda 1	117 ^{1/2}	144 ^{1/2}	161 ^{1/2}
47%	202s Acme Mkt 2b	27	32 ^{1/2}	33 ^{1/2}	32 ^{1/2}	32 ^{1/2}	+ 1/2	38%	97s Ancore 105	34	33 ^{1/2}	33 ^{1/2}
141%	125s AdmEx 110 ⁴	18	12 ^{1/2}	11 ^{1/2}	12 ^{1/2}	12 ^{1/2}	+ 1/2	14%	47s Anch Heck 1	34	33 ^{1/2}	33 ^{1/2}
137%	85s Ad Millis 20	11	8 ^{1/2}	8 ^{1/2}	8	8 ^{1/2}	- 1/2	59%	72s Ancore 105	46	45	45
46%	337s Addresso 50	173	47 ^{1/2}	47 ^{1/2}	47 ^{1/2}	47 ^{1/2}	+ 1/2	59%	47s Anchela 120	46	45	45
27	171s Admiral	15	18 ^{1/2}	18 ^{1/2}	18 ^{1/2}	18 ^{1/2}	+ 1/2	59%	59s Angelica 18	25	33 ^{1/2}	36 ^{1/2}
69%	557s AernaLife 1.49	547	55 ^{1/2}	56 ^{1/2}	55 ^{1/2}	56 ^{1/2}	+ 1/2	59%	16s ApacheCap 102	16	16	16
86	48s Aejnl Pf 2	2	57 ^{1/2}	58 ^{1/2}	57 ^{1/2}	58 ^{1/2}	+ 1/2	59%	17s Apco Oil 200	59	29 ^{1/2}	29 ^{1/2}
17	7s Aguirre Co	4	13 ^{1/2}	13 ^{1/2}	13 ^{1/2}	13 ^{1/2}	- 1/2	59%	91s Apeco Cpl 16	50	10 ^{1/2}	10
22%	9s Aileen Inc	57	16 ^{1/2}	16 ^{1/2}	16 ^{1/2}	16 ^{1/2}	- 1/2	59%	18s APL Corp	35	19 ^{1/2}	19 ^{1/2}
74%	501s Al Prod 2b	41	67 ^{1/2}	68 ^{1/2}	68 ^{1/2}	68 ^{1/2}	+ 1/2	59%	17s APL pf 1.06	3	17 ^{1/2}	17 ^{1/2}
23%	17s Alco 28e	29	17 ^{1/2}	17 ^{1/2}	17 ^{1/2}	17 ^{1/2}	+ 1/2	59%	82s AppWt pf 20	21	97	97
59%	33s AJ Industries	39	4 ^{1/2}	4 ^{1/2}	4 ^{1/2}	4 ^{1/2}	+ 1/2	59%	14s Arta Svc 1.73	22	16 ^{1/2}	16 ^{1/2}
36%	251s Alzona 1d	35	22 ^{1/2}	23 ^{1/2}	23 ^{1/2}	23 ^{1/2}	+ 1/2	59%	15s ArcataN 14	25	15 ^{1/2}	15 ^{1/2}
18	154s Alz Gas 1.10	14	16 ^{1/2}	16 ^{1/2}	16 ^{1/2}	16 ^{1/2}	- 1/2	59%	31s Arch Dan 1	3	38 ^{1/2}	38 ^{1/2}
98	191s Alaska Inter 558	29	45 ^{1/2}	45 ^{1/2}	45 ^{1/2}	45 ^{1/2}	- 1/2	59%	21s Arctic Entrp 2	51	27	27
28%	21s AlbertC 32	29	25 ^{1/2}	25 ^{1/2}	25 ^{1/2}	25 ^{1/2}	- 1/2	59%	17s ArcticP 1.16	72	18 ^{1/2}	19 ^{1/2}
15	114s Albertsons 36	8	12 ^{1/2}	12 ^{1/2}	12 ^{1/2}	12 ^{1/2}	- 1/2	59%	7s Arlans D Str	35	41 ^{1/2}	41 ^{1/2}
22%	17s AlcanAla 50	35	29 ^{1/2}	29 ^{1/2}	29 ^{1/2}	29 ^{1/2}	- 1/2	59%	151s Arlen RfryDv	53	16	16 ^{1/2}
18%	10 Alco Island 34	86	10 ^{1/2}	10 ^{1/2}	10 ^{1/2}	10 ^{1/2}	- 1/2	59%	17s Armc SII 1	97	20 ^{1/2}	20 ^{1/2}
69	491s Alco Lab 50	24	65 ^{1/2}	65 ^{1/2}	65 ^{1/2}	65 ^{1/2}	- 1/2	59%	22s Armc pf 2.10	7	29 ^{1/2}	29 ^{1/2}
22%	12 Allexs 306	37	12 ^{1/2}	12 ^{1/2}	12 ^{1/2}	12 ^{1/2}	- 1/2	59%	54s Armt Ck 80	25	34 ^{1/2}	34 ^{1/2}
14%	111s Alalta 24e	42	12 ^{1/2}	13	12 ^{1/2}	13	- 1/2	59%	154s Arm Ru 1.40	23	37 ^{1/2}	37 ^{1/2}
14%	101s Alleg Co 20e	54	16 ^{1/2}	16 ^{1/2}	16 ^{1/2}	16 ^{1/2}	- 1/2	59%	18s Arla Corp 30	5	21 ^{1/2}	21 ^{1/2}
28%	181s AllegLudim 7	12	28	27 ^{1/2}	27 ^{1/2}	27 ^{1/2}	- 1/2	59%	31s Arlvin Ind 1	42	47 ^{1/2}	47 ^{1/2}
40%	38s AlLud pf 1.3	50	20 ^{1/2}	20 ^{1/2}	20 ^{1/2}	20 ^{1/2}	- 1/2	59%	23s Ashld Oll 1.20	240	26 ^{1/2}	26 ^{1/2}
23%	191s AllegWt 1.40	93	20 ^{1/2}	20 ^{1/2}	20 ^{1/2}	20 ^{1/2}	- 1/2	59%	15s Ass Brew 33	97	91 ^{1/2}	91 ^{1/2}
30%	164s AllenGp 1.04	45	21 ^{1/2}	21 ^{1/2}	21 ^{1/2}	21 ^{1/2}	- 1/2	59%	45s AssDGd 1.25	114	48 ^{1/2}	48 ^{1/2}
35%	27 Alld Ch 2.00	87	23 ^{1/2}	24 ^{1/2}	23 ^{1/2}	23 ^{1/2}	- 1/2	59%	16s Ass Spa 1.20	31	31	31
45%	384s Alld Main 45	4	40 ^{1/2}	40 ^{1/2}	40 ^{1/2}	40 ^{1/2}	- 1/2	59%	11s Athlone 100	11	13 ^{1/2}	13 ^{1/2}
29%	191s AlldMills 75	24	23 ^{1/2}	23 ^{1/2}	23 ^{1/2}	23 ^{1/2}	- 1/2	59%	24s AtcomC 2.19e	55	20 ^{1/2}	20 ^{1/2}
16%	161s AlldPd 48	25	17 ^{1/2}	17 ^{1/2}	17	17 ^{1/2}	+ 1/2	59%	241s AtCycEl 1.40	20	21 ^{1/2}	21 ^{1/2}
37%	301s AlldSh 1.40	49	32 ^{1/2}	32 ^{1/2}	32 ^{1/2}	32 ^{1/2}	- 1/2	59%	7s Atl Richfield 2	42	50 ^{1/2}	50 ^{1/2}
15%	49s AlldSuper 96	96	45 ^{1/2}	45 ^{1/2}	45 ^{1/2}	45 ^{1/2}	- 1/2	59%	52s AtlRfch pf 2.75	200	53 ^{1/2}	53 ^{1/2}
11%	111s AlmChal 20e	62	17 ^{1/2}	17 ^{1/2}	17 ^{1/2}	17 ^{1/2}	- 1/2	59%	61s Atl Rich pf 3	85	85	85
15%	152s AlmGrt 48	24	18 ^{1/2}	18 ^{1/2}	18	18	- 1/2	59%	151s AtmRfch 2.80	119	46 ^{1/2}	47 ^{1/2}
10%	151s AlmPrt Ind	6	15 ^{1/2}	15 ^{1/2}	15 ^{1/2}	15 ^{1/2}	- 1/2	59%	2s Atlas Corp 47	71	21 ^{1/2}	21 ^{1/2}
56%	337s AlmSug 1.60	47	21 ^{1/2}	21 ^{1/2}	21 ^{1/2}	21 ^{1/2}	- 1/2	59%	15s Atm Autm Data 12	7	9 ^{1/2}	9 ^{1/2}
18%	121s AlmBAC 5.00	219	14 ^{1/2}	14 ^{1/2}	14 ^{1/2}	14 ^{1/2}	- 1/2	59%	151s Atm Autm Ind 7	77	78 ^{1/2}	78 ^{1/2}
52%	401s AlmHess 15 ^{1/2}	74	50 ^{1/2}	50 ^{1/2}	49	49	- 1	59%	151s Atm Autm Ind 7	77	78 ^{1/2}	78 ^{1/2}
100%	904s AlmHst pf 3.50	152	113	113	110 ^{1/2}	110 ^{1/2}	- 1/2	59%	151s Atm Autm Ind 7	77	78 ^{1/2}	78 ^{1/2}
46%	252s AlmHrt 4.0	70	42	42 ^{1/2}	42 ^{1/2}	42 ^{1/2}	- 1/2	59%	2s AtmC Corp 21	122	14 ^{1/2}	14 ^{1/2}
47%	314s Alm Airlin	1453	34 ^{1/2}	34 ^{1/2}	34 ^{1/2}	34 ^{1/2}	- 1/2	59%	3s Avco Corp 49	49	37 ^{1/2}	37 ^{1/2}
74%	121s Alm BAKER 20	22	13 ^{1/2}	13 ^{1/2}	12 ^{1/2}	12 ^{1/2}	- 1/2	59%	3s Avco Corp 49	49	37 ^{1/2}	37 ^{1/2}
12%	141s Alm Fin 1.10	16	16 ^{1/2}	16 ^{1/2}	16 ^{1/2}	16 ^{1/2}	- 1/2	59%	2s Avco Corp 49	49	37 ^{1/2}	37 ^{1/2}
20%	16 AmFin pf 1.50	260	19 ^{1/2}	19 ^{1/2}	19 ^{1/2}	19 ^{1/2}	- 1/2	59%	2s Avco Corp 49	49	37 ^{1/2}	37 ^{1/2}
28%	24 Am Gnb 2.05e	58	28 ^{1/2}	28 ^{1/2}	28	28	- 1/2	59%	2s Avco Corp 49	49	37 ^{1/2}	37 ^{1/2}
23%	171s A Gmns 52	23	17 ^{1/2}	17 ^{1/2}	17	17 ^{1/2}	- 1/2	59%	2s Avco Corp 49	49	37 ^{1/2}	37 ^{1/2}
24%	291s A Gmns pf 1.80	8	29 ^{1/2}	29 ^{1/2}	29 ^{1/2}	29 ^{1/2}	- 1/2	59%	2s Avco Corp 49	49	37 ^{1/2}	37 ^{1/2}
14%	114s A Hmst 40	104	14 ^{1/2}	14 ^{1/2}	13 ^{1/2}	13 ^{1/2}	- 1/2	59%	2s Avco Corp 49	49	37 ^{1/2}	37 ^{1/2}
9%	86 A Home 1.77	1431014	10542	101 ^{1/2}	101 ^{1/2}	101 ^{1/2}	- 1/2	59%	2s Avco Corp 49	49	37 ^{1/2}	37 ^{1/2}
161%	129 A Home pf 2	6	15 ^{1/2}	57 ^{1/2}	55 ^{1/2}	55 ^{1/2}	- 1/2	59%	2s Avco Corp 49	49	37 ^{1/2}	37 ^{1/2}
49%	377s A Homp .27	44	47 ^{1/2}	47 ^{1/2}	47	47	- 1/2	59%	2s Avco Corp 49	49	37 ^{1/2}	37 ^{1/2}
14%	91s Amlines 50e	33	10 ^{1/2}	10 ^{1/2}	9 ^{1/2}	10 ^{1/2}	- 1/2	59%	2s Avco Corp 49	49	37 ^{1/2}	37 ^{1/2}
48	34s A Medical 12	63	45 ^{1/2}	44 ^{1/2}	43 ^{1/2}	44 ^{1/2}	+ 1/2	59%	2s Amedicorp 115	115	17 ^{1/2}	16 ^{1/2}
26%	161s A Medicor 12	115	17 ^{1/2}	17 ^{1/2}	16 ^{1/2}	16 ^{1/2}	- 1/2	59%	2s Amedicorp 115	115	17 ^{1/2}	16 ^{1/2}
33%	27s A MiltC 1.40	118	28 ^{1/2}	28 ^{1/2}	28 ^{1/2}	28 ^{1/2}	- 1/2	59%	2s Amedicorp 115	115	17 ^{1/2}	16 ^{1/2}
97%	84 AMCH pf 5.25	5	92 ^{1/2}	92 ^{1/2}	92 ^{1/2}	92 ^{1/2}	- 1/2	59%	2s Amedicorp 115	115	17 ^{1/2}	16 ^{1/2}
97%	64s Am Motors 843	943	91 ^{1/2}	91 ^{1/2}	91 ^{1/2}	91 ^{1/2}	- 1/2	59%	2s Amedicorp 115	115	17 ^{1/2}	16 ^{1/2}
39%	241s AmNetGas 2.30	45	34 ^{1/2}	34 ^{1/2}	34 ^{1/2}	34 ^{1/2}	- 1/2	59%	2s AmShip 600	43	44 ^{1/2}	44 ^{1/2}
27	189s Am Sea 72	16	19 ^{1/2}	19 ^{1/2}	19 ^{1/2}	19 ^{1/2}	- 1/2	59%	41s AmShip 600	5	57 ^{1/2}	57 ^{1/2}
43%	371s Am Ship 600	45	36	36	36	36	- 1/2	59%	41s AmShip 600	33	44 ^{1/2}	44 ^{1/2}
23%	181s AmSmellR 1.20	169	18 ^{1/2}	18 ^{1/2}	18 ^{1/2}	18 ^{1/2}	- 1/2	59%	2s AmShip 600	43	44 ^{1/2}	44 ^{1/2}
56%	341s AmSoilAfr .70	61	55 ^{1/2}	55 ^{1/2}	55 ^{1/2}	55 ^{1/2}	- 1/2	59%	2s AmShip 600	43	44 ^{1/2}	44 ^{1/2}
16%	12 Am Stand .40	247	12 ^{1/2}	12 ^{1/2}	12 ^{1/2}	12 ^{1/2}	- 1/2	59%	2s AmShip 600	43	44 ^{1/2}	44 ^{1/2}
65%	574s A Std pf 47.5	27	59 ^{1/2}	59 ^{1/2}	59 ^{1/2}	59 ^{1/2}	- 1/2	59%	2s AmShip 600	43	44 ^{1/2}	44 ^{1/2}
35%	305s Am Sterli .52	27	35 ^{1/2}	35 ^{1/2}	35 ^{1/2}	35 ^{1/2}	- 1/2	59%	2s AmShip 600	43	44 ^{1/2}	44 ^{1/2}
94%	544s AT&T wf	1527	61 ^{1/2}	61 ^{1/2}	61 ^{1/2}	61 ^{1/2}	- 1/2	59%	2s AmShip 600	43	44 ^{1/2}	44 ^{1/2}
47%	41s Am T&T 2.60	1528	64 ^{1/2}	64 ^{1/2}	64 ^{1/2}	64 ^{1/2}	- 1/2	59%	2s AmShip 600	43	44 ^{1/2}	44 ^{1/2}
61%	57 Am T&T pf 4	129	57 ^{1/2}	57 ^{1/2}	57 ^{1/2}	57 ^{1/2}	- 1/2	59%	2s AmShip 600	43	44 ^{1/2}	44 ^{1/2}
14%	115s AWLWk .60	25	11 ^{1/2}	11 ^{1/2}	11 ^{1/2}	11 ^{1/2}	- 1/2	59%	2s AmShip 600	43	44 ^{1/2}	44 ^{1/2}
18	1614 AWLW pf 2.15	100	14 ^{1/2}	14 ^{1/2}	14 ^{1/2}	14 ^{1/2}	- 1/2	59%	2s AmShip 600	43	44 ^{1/2}	44 ^{1/2}
17%	157s AW pf 1.25	2100	14 ^{1/2}	14 ^{1/2}	14 ^{1/2}	14						

1972 Stock and Div. in \$			St.	100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Chg'd	Net
1034	99	Cing pf17.44	2530	105%	100	100	100	—	—	—
4114	54%	CinGE pf 4	2410	56	56	55%	55%	55	—	—
4283	341	CinMilac .40	40	25%	35%	35%	34%	34%	—	—
5024	44%	CIT Finl 2	76	43%	49	48%	49	49	+ 5%	+ 5%
4574	34%	CitiesSvc 2.20	72	37	37	36%	36%	36%	+ 4%	+ 4%
3249	28	CITZERSR 2.34e	197	28%	28%	28%	28%	28%	+ 5%	+ 5%
224%	16	City Invst .52	1726	16%	16%	15%	15%	15%	—	—
133%	9%	City Inv w1	31	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	—	—
3914	36%	CityInv pf B2	79	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%	—	—
45	324	CityInv pf1.31	2	36%	36%	36%	36%	36%	—	—
1014	634	City Strs	4	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	—	—
4014	45%	Clark Eq 1.40	47	56	57	56	56	56	+ 5%	+ 5%
2014	128	Clark Oil .40	53	73%	73%	73%	73%	73%	+ 6%	+ 6%
6715	55%	ClevCITI 1.88	8	58%	58%	58%	58%	58%	+ 5%	+ 5%
3844	314	ClevCITI 2.28	85	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	—	—
18414	99%	ClevCITI pf7.48	2140	101	101	101	101	101	—	—
85	57	Clorox Co 1	2111	76%	76%	76%	76%	76%	+ 1%	+ 1%
245%	174%	ClutchPcs .90	26	19%	18%	18%	18%	18%	+ 1%	+ 1%
18	77	CloudPf p1	7	15%	16	15%	16	15%	+ 1%	+ 1%
27	18	CNA Fin .54	255	16%	19%	18%	18%	18%	+ 4%	+ 4%
34%	24%	CNA pfA1.10	22	25	25%	25%	25%	25%	+ 5%	+ 5%
5542	38%	Coast St Gas	163	40%	40%	39%	39%	39%	+ 1%	+ 1%
5716	42	CofSgs pf1.19	25	43	44%	43	44%	42	+ 2%	+ 2%
13814	112%	CocaCola 1.64	62	12%	13%	13%	13%	13%	+ 1%	+ 1%
314%	24%	CocaBigr .20	204	29%	29%	27%	27%	27%	+ 4%	+ 4%
3816	232%	Coldfr Bnkr	3	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	+ 1%	+ 1%
282%	27%	Colgate Ind n	46	27%	28%	28%	27%	28%	+ 1%	+ 1%
7914	57%	Colp Pal 1.46	49	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%	+ 1%	+ 1%
56	50%	Colg P pf3.50	2180	53%	54%	54%	54%	54%	+ 1%	+ 1%
2214	21	CollinsAlk .56	23	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%	—	—
197%	13%	Collins Rad	25	13%	14	13%	13%	13%	+ 1%	+ 1%
3649	214%	ColinStr 1	46	23	23%	23%	23%	23%	+ 1%	+ 1%
3824	274%	ColinStr 1.60	1247	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	+ 1%	+ 1%
74	46%	Color Sols pf 4	2640	73%	73%	73%	73%	73%	+ 1%	+ 1%
251%	15%	Colt Ind .60	51	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	—	—
80%	48%	Colt in pf4.25	5	49%	50	47%	50	47%	+ 1%	+ 1%
23	193%	Colt in pf1.60	2	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	+ 1%	+ 1%
577%	45%	CBS 1.40b	552	56%	55%	54%	54%	55%	+ 5%	+ 5%
291%	313%	CBS pf 1	33	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	+ 1%	+ 1%
354%	30%	CatalGas 1.82	66	28%	28%	28%	28%	28%	+ 1%	+ 1%
14%	94%	Column Pltz	84	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	+ 1%	+ 1%
2014	25%	ColsoOh 1.84	46	26%	27	26%	27	27	+ 2%	+ 2%
7514	57%	CombIn 1.45	46	72%	73%	73%	73%	73%	+ 1%	+ 1%
6642	57%	CombE pf1.70	3	64%	65%	65%	65%	65%	+ 1%	+ 1%
297%	32%	ComiSolv .40	22	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	+ 1%	+ 1%
4014	32%	ComEd pf2.20	89	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	+ 1%	+ 1%
1244	10%	ComEd A wt	17	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	—	—
122%	10%	ComEd B wt	35	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	—	—
2814	26%	ComEdW pf2	8	26%	27	26%	27	27	+ 1%	+ 1%
2744	25%	ComEx pf1.90	16	26	26%	26%	26%	26%	+ 1%	+ 1%
2514	23%	ComEx pf1.25	4	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	+ 1%	+ 1%
187%	1014	ComWIOII .64t	197	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	—	—
317%	294%	ComO pf1.72	3	24	24%	24%	24%	24%	+ 1%	+ 1%
104%	6	Comput Scl	129	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	—	—
2944	7614	Computg Soft	50	76%	77	76%	76%	76%	+ 1%	+ 1%
52	Comsai .56	161	53%	53%	54	53%	53%	53%	+ 1%	+ 1%
281%	21	Com Millis 1	40	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	+ 1%	+ 1%
212%	224%	CommIt 1.86	140	23%	24%	24%	24%	24%	+ 1%	+ 1%
397%	271%	ComTrac .60	33	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	+ 1%	+ 1%
271%	24	Com Edis 1.80	139	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	+ 1%	+ 1%
49	3512	Com Edis pf 5	6	65%	65%	65%	65%	65%	+ 1%	+ 1%
121%	20	Com Eds pf .25	105	36%	36%	36%	36%	36%	+ 1%	+ 1%
2754	22	Com Eds pf4.50	77	94%	95%	94%	95%	95%	+ 1%	+ 1%
81%	22	Com Frght	365	23%	24%	23%	23%	23%	+ 1%	+ 1%
311%	81%	Com Leasing	111	81%	81%	81%	81%	81%	+ 1%	+ 1%
105%	271%	ComNatG .55	44	27%	27%	27%	27%	27%	+ 1%	+ 1%
68%	9714	ComPw pf7.45	260	61%	62%	61%	62%	61%	+ 1%	+ 1%
181%	19%	ComPw pf4.50	343	20%	20%	19%	19%	19%	+ 1%	+ 1%
347%	27	Com Can 1.60	257	29%	29%	30%	29%	29%	+ 1%	+ 1%
6614	631%	Ct Can pf4.25	261	65%	65%	64%	64%	64%	+ 1%	+ 1%
81%	47%	Coml Corp	31	54%	54%	54%	54%	54%	—	—
43%	4014	Coml Corp 2b	237	40%	40%	41%	40%	40%	+ 1%	+ 1%
53%	4614	Cp Cl pfA2.50	5	48%	48%	48%	48%	48%	+ 1%	+ 1%
52%	4614	Cp Cl pfB2.50	7	42%	42%	42%	42%	42%	+ 1%	+ 1%
341%	19	ComITR 2.51e	267	20%	20%	19%	19%	19%	+ 1%	+ 1%
249%	11	ComInv .29t	51	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	+ 1%	+ 1%
1514	111%	ComMg 1.88	81	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	+ 1%	+ 1%
291%	251%	Com OiL 1.50	226	25%	26%	25%	26%	25%	+ 1%	+ 1%
4414	364%	Com OiL pf 2	2	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	+ 1%	+ 1%
141%	10%	Com St 40	15	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	+ 1%	+ 1%
226%	194%	Com Tel .84	347	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	+ 1%	+ 1%
295%	421%	Control Data	595	73	74	70%	70%	70%	+ 1%	+ 1%
23%	161%	Control Unit	1067	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	+ 1%	+ 1%
2714	181%	Cooper in .80	3	23	23%	22%	22%	22%	+ 1%	+ 1%
3614	252%	CooperL 4.71t	116	35%	35%	35%	35%	35%	+ 1%	+ 1%
187%	15%	CooperTR 5.16	45	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	+ 1%	+ 1%
2114	18%	CoopT pf1.25	1	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	+ 1%	+ 1%
4744	364%	Copeland .60	3	45%	45%	45%	45%	45%	+ 1%	+ 1%
3014	161%	Copp Ringe	55	18	18	18	18	18	+ 1%	+ 1%
277%	181%	CoppStI 1.20	20	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	+ 1%	+ 1%
25214	183	CorGInW 2.50a	17	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%	+ 1%	+ 1%
261%	22	Cousin 1.91e	50	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	+ 1%	+ 1%
121%	91%	Cowles Corn	52	11	11%	11%	11%	11%	+ 1%	+ 1%
493%	3614	Cox Bdct 3.00	48	43	43%	43%	43%	43%	+ 1%	+ 1%
3614	2014	CPC IntI 1.70	157	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%	+ 1%	+ 1%
247%	131%	Crane Co .80	82	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	+ 1%	+ 1%
282%	22%	CrashFin .76	82	27	27%	26%	26%	27%	+ 1%	+ 1%
354%	37%	CrockNII 1.66	44	31%	31%	32%	31%	31%	+ 1%	+ 1%
251%	18%	CrompK .80	22	23%	24%	24%	24%	24%	+ 1%	+ 1%
243%	17%	CrownH .52	248	26%	27%	27%	27%	27%	+ 1%	+ 1%
143%	10%	CrownColl .521	153	10%	11	10%	10%	10%	+ 1%	+ 1%
245%	181%	Crown Cork	40	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	+ 1%	+ 1%
341%	251%	CrownZell 1.20	156	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	+ 1%	+ 1%
63%	55%	CrnZ pf4.20	2130	63	63	63	63	63	+ 1%	+ 1%
4014	281%	CTS Corp .44	12	36%	36%	36%	36%	36%	+ 1%	+ 1%
333%	141%	Colligton .28	20	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	+ 1%	+ 1%
277%	171%	CompuSyst 1.20	50	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	+ 1%	+ 1%

Stocks and Div. In \$	Stks.	100s	First	High	Low	Last	Chg.
16 1/2 9 1/2 Cumm Drug	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	+ 1/2
57 1/2 13 1/2 CurtisWrt	107	41 1/2	41 1/2	39 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	- 1/2
73 17 1/2 CurtisWrt A	6	50 1/2	50 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	- 1/2
54 1/2 35 CutferH 1.20	171	46 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	- 1/2
27 18 1/2 Cyclops Ia	5	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	- 1/2
29 1/2 30 Cyprus Min. 1	19	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	- 1/2
D - E - F - G							
70 1/2 48 Damon Corp	165	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	+ 1/2
101 1/2 8 1/2 Dan River	57	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	+ 1/2
45 1/2 22 1/2 Dame Co 1.30	57	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	+ 1/2
57 1/2 46 1/2 Dart Ind 1.20	180	53	53	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	- 1/2
40 1/2 51 Dart Ind pr 1.20	23	53 1/2	54 1/2	53	53	53	- 1/2
22 1/2 17 1/2 DavcoCo 1.14	44	17 1/2	18	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
23 1/2 17 1/2 Daylin 24	102	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	- 1/2
37 1/2 25 1/2 DaylinInd 30	59	28 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	+ 1/2
24 1/2 21 1/2 DaylinInd 1.66	23	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	- 1/2
30 1/2 19 1/2 DeamWtr 200	24	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	- 1/2
67 1/2 50 1/2 Deere Co 2	42	62	62	62	62	62	- 1/2
17 1/2 15 1/2 DelMarP 1.12	31	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	- 1/2
27 1/2 19 1/2 Del Norte 1.10	295	20 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	- 1/2
61 1/2 46 1/2 Delta Air .50	123	50	50	50	50	50	- 1/2
11 1/2 7 1/2 DeltaC Int	22	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	- 1/2
44 1/2 36 1/2 Delco Corp	67	30 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	- 1/2
41 1/2 31 1/2 Denning Ab	11	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	+ 1/2
17 1/2 10 1/2 DenmyRst .04	10	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	- 1/2
52 1/2 33 1/2 Dentapharm 1	84	47	47	47	47	47	- 1/2
76 42 1/2 Dentco pr B	2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	- 1/2
23 1/2 15 1/2 Desetolene .40	78	15	15	15	15	15	- 1/2
22 1/2 15 1/2 DentEds 1.40	103	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	- 1/2
104 99 Dent Ed p7.65	220	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	- 1/2
26 1/2 26 1/2 Dent Ed p75.5	72	72	72	72	72	72	- 1/2
21 1/2 16 1/2 Dexter .34	33	23 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	- 1/2
20 1/2 15 1/2 Dial Flint .52	5	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	- 1/2
47 1/2 34 1/2 DialFlm 1.80	170	35 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	- 1/2
22 1/2 17 1/2 Dial Sham 1	63	18	18	18	18	18	- 1/2
33 19 1/2 Dia St PrC 2	1	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	- 1/2
17 1/2 16 1/2 DIASt p1.20	5	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	- 1/2
13 7 1/2 Dicaphone	162	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	- 1/2
55 1/2 33 1/2 Dicobal 40b	117	34	34	34	34	34	- 1/2
17 1/2 13 1/2 DicGlor 1.30	34	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	- 1/2
97 1/2 67 1/2 Digital Equip	218	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	- 1/2
14 1/2 10 1/2 Dillingham .40	32	11	11	11	11	11	- 1/2
39 1/2 29 1/2 Dillon 40b	6	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	- 1/2
11 1/2 7 1/2 Disney 22 1/2	74	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	- 1/2
26 21 1/2 Distant Inc	266	24 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	- 1/2
42 22 1/2 DistSeas 70	2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	- 1/2
92 1/2 3 1/2 Diversd Ind	35	35	35	35	35	35	- 1/2
30 25 1/2 DivNage 2.50	485	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	- 1/2
54 1/2 36 1/2 Dr Pepper .40	465	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	- 1/2
80 34 1/2 Domestiks .80	23	76	76	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	- 1/2
9 1/2 8 1/2 DomEds 1.10	51	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	- 1/2
12 1/2 9 1/2 DomJan .050	17	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	- 1/2
21 1/2 21 1/2 DomNellie .44	27	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	- 1/2
39 1/2 19 1/2 Doric Cp .32	27	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	- 1/2
26 1/2 13 1/2 Dorr Oliver	19	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	- 1/2
17 1/2 14 1/2 Dorsey .10	36	14 1/2	15	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	- 1/2
58 1/2 51 1/2 Dover Cp .76	56	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	- 1/2
94 1/2 78 DossChm 1.80	69	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	- 1/2
13 1/2 54 1/2 DossCo 1.40	42	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	- 1/2
36 1/2 29 1/2 DovCoCp 1.40	50	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	- 1/2
37 1/2 30 1/2 Dressind 1.40	81	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2
44 1/2 36 1/2 Dress pr 2.20	306	41	41 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2	- 1/2
39 1/2 33 1/2 Dress prB 2	45	36	36	36	36	36	- 1/2
24 1/2 21 1/2 DrrexilB 1.66	12	22	22	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	- 1/2
28 17 1/2 Drreyus Cp 1	4	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	- 1/2
25 21 1/2 Duke Pw 1.40	220	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	- 1/2
111 10 1/2 Duke p8.20	2800	105 1/2	106	105 1/2	106	106	+ 1/2
103 63 Duke p8.75	16	93 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	- 1/2
80 1/2 63 1/2 DunBrad 1.40	78	76	77	76	76	76	- 1/2
23 1/2 17 1/2 Dupont 5a	68	12	12	12	12	12	- 1/2
73 1/2 55 1/2 DuPont 5a	195	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	- 1/2
25 1/2 22 1/2 Duq L1 .66	9	67 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	- 1/2
22 1/2 19 1/2 Duq L1 p7.00	85	23	23	23	23	23	- 1/2
37 1/2 27 1/2 Duq L1 p7.75	210	97	97	97	97	97	- 1/2
22 1/2 14 1/2 Duq p2.10	210	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	- 1/2
36 1/2 26 1/2 Duq p10.00	2000	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	- 1/2
30 1/2 25 1/2 Duq p14.00	2160	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	- 1/2
29 25 1/2 Duq p17.00	2160	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	- 1/2
25 21 1/2 Duq p18.00	2200	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	- 1/2
37 1/2 13 1/2 Dymo Ind. Am	37	21 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	- 1/2
10 1/2 6 1/2 Dymo Ind. Am	92	6 1/2	6 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	- 1/2
32 1/2 25 EaglePic .94	56	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	- 1/2
20 1/2 15 1/2 EascoCo .50b	51	12	12	12	12	12	- 1/2
31 1/2 21 1/2 East Air Lin	784	25 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	- 1/2
38 1/2 21 1/2 EastGas .96	78	21 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	- 1/2
23 20 1/2 East Util 1.50	3	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	- 1/2
38 1/2 9 1/2 EastKod 1.04	505	13 1/2	13 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	- 1/2
91 41 1/2 Eaton 1.04	48	45	45 1/2	45	45 1/2	45 1/2	- 1/2
47 1/2 29 1/2 Echlin Mf .22	24	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	- 1/2
38 1/2 25 1/2 EckridJ 1.14	25	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	- 1/2
44 1/2 39 1/2 Edmsbr 1.04	124	38 1/2	39 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	- 1/2
26 1/2 17 1/2 EG&G 10	135	18	18	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	- 1/2
12 1/2 5 1/2 Elect Assoc	59	10 1/2	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	- 1/2
85 1/2 40 1/2 Elect Data	26	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	- 1/2
82 1/2 44 1/2 Elec Mem Mag	97	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	- 1/2
11 1/2 11 1/2 ELMAG p1	10	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	- 1/2
7 1/2 4 1/2 Elgin Nat	26	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	- 1/2
37 31 1/2 Elixir Ind	163	33 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	- 1/2
20 1/2 16 1/2 Elipsong 1	175	16 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	- 1/2
39 1/2 33 1/2 ElitraCo 1.20	115	31 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	- 1/2
39 1/2 37 1/2 Elmer I 1.20	24	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	- 1/2
61 1/2 54 1/2 Elmer I 1.20	33	50	50	51 1/2	50	50	+ 1/2
54 1/2 39 1/2 EmeryAir 52	57	17	17	17	17	17	- 1/2
12 1/2 12 1/2 Emery In 30	57	17	17	17	17	17	- 1/2

Stock and High. Low. Div. in \$	St.	13th. First. High Low Last
6 4 ENI Ltd. .14	19	44 46 46 46
30 2 6 Empat. 1.85	2	25% 26% 26% 26%
14% 12% Empat. 4.87	45	13 13 13 13
21% 11% Empire Gas .48	21	142 14 13% 13%
30% 10% Empatia .48	614	30% 30% 30% 30%
10% 10% Eng M p4.25	1	187% 187% 187% 187%
7% 7% Ennis Bus. 52	52	8 8 8 7%
21% 11% Enron 1.91	22	20% 20% 20% 20%
26% 11% Enron Gas 2.32	12	31% 27% 27% 27%
31% 14% Equity 1.94	42	27% 27% 27% 27%
46% 34% EquityPd .704	425	38% 38% 38% 38%
26% 16% ESB Inc 1.21	21	15% 15% 15% 15%
15% 10% Esquire .37	52	45 45 45 45
55% 43% Esconint 1.30	52	45 45 45 45
51 47% Estex p2.54	44	21 21 21 21
14% 14% Estimator 3.01	12	12 12 12 12
20% 23 Ethyl Cp .34	44	25% 25% 25% 25%
44 36% Ethyl p2.43	138	32% 32% 32% 32%
20% 22% EvansPd .30	24	27% 27% 27% 27%
22% 16% ExCellO .39	22	21 21 21 21
25% 20% Extendas	44	21 21 21 21
20% 12% Faberge .46	42	13% 14% 14% 14%
40% 22% FactorA .66	53	38 38 38 38
44% 26% Falco Cam	29	32 32 32 32
14% 11% Falstaff .30	29	10% 10% 10% 10%
10% 7 FamilyFin .46	54	8% 8% 8% 8%
14% 11 Fensterl. Inc.	72	11% 11% 11% 11%
15% 10% Fensterl. Inc.	72	11% 11% 11% 11%
13 13% Fensterl. Inc.	52	12% 12% 12% 12%
20% 15% Fensterl. Inc.	52	12% 12% 12% 12%
45% 35% Feeders .51	25	35% 35% 35% 35%
11% 11% Federal 1.20	25	25% 25% 25% 25%
20% 25% FedMog 1.38	79	25% 25% 25% 25%
27% 19% FedNatl. 1.20	72	19% 19% 19% 19%
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47% 26% Flite Steel 1	33	34% 34% 34% 34%
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46% 27% FlyTr. p1.20	26	40% 40% 40% 40%
21% 22% FMIC Cp .40	46	40% 40% 40% 40%
47% 37% FMIC p1.225	1	40% 40% 40% 40%
17% 16% FMIC p1.327	21	10% 10% 10% 10%
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15% 9% FootCo .40	6	8% 8% 8% 8%
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54% 41% FordCo p1.80	3	30% 30% 30% 30%
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39% 13% Frank St. .40	7	25% 25% 25% 25%
24% 17% Freeproxim. 1.00	127	13% 13% 13% 13%
47% 35% Fruheli. 1.70	120	27% 27% 27% 27%
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44% 38% Gam Ska 1.20	33	31% 31% 31% 31%
44% 34% Gam Ska p1.75	1	30% 30% 30% 30%
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10% 10% Gemini Cap. 1.414	1	14% 14% 14% 14%

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EXPIRATION NOTICE

To holders of 5½ per cent Guaranteed (Subordinated) Convertible Debentures due 1984 of

GIFFEN INTERNATIONAL N.V.

Subject to all the conditions and on the terms set forth in its Offering Circular dated March 14, 1972 and its Prospectus dated February 11, 1972, Giffen Industries, Inc. has offered to exchange \$122.50 in cash plus 40 shares of Common Stock of Giffen Industries, Inc. for each \$1,000 principal amount of 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent Guaranteed (Subordinated) Convertible Debentures due 1984 of Giffen International N.V.

The exchange will be made only if

- 1 Debentures to be exchanged are deposited with an Exchange Agent named below, accompanied by a properly completed Letter of Transmittal; and
- 2 All other conditions described in the Prospectus are satisfied before the Exchange Offer expires on **July 31, 1972** at 5 p.m. New York time and 5 p.m. Luxembourg time (both times local).

This announcement is neither an offer to sell nor a solicitation of an offer to buy or exchange the securities referred to above. The Exchange Offer is made only by the Offering Circular and Prospectus of Giffen Industries, Inc., copies of which may be obtained from an Exchange Agent or from an authorised representative of Giffen Industries, Inc.

Get full details of the terms and conditions of the Exchange Offer by requesting a copy of the Offering Circular, Prospectus and Letter of Transmittal and act promptly.

EXCHANGE. AGENTS

NEW YORK

United States Trust Company of New York,
130 John Street, New York, N.Y. 10038.
Attention: Corporate Trust Operations Department.

LUXEMBOURG

**Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise
37 Rue Notre Dame, Luxembourg
Attention: Service Regularisation.**

Financial information is available through the Paying and Exchange Agents

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RENTY ISSUE

NOTES
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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Oxy Post No Threat to Imports

Japanese officials say the agreement signed by Occidental Petroleum and the Soviet Union to develop resources in Siberia is not for Japanese and other U.S. firms to conduct imports in Siberia. A spokesman for the Ministry of International Trade and Economic Affairs says that U.S. businesses indicate the Oxy agreement would deal with the development of Lyman natural gas, which would be shipped to the Arctic for shipment to the United States. A spokesman of Japan's Overseas Petroleum Development Corp. says the Occidental contract will not clash with a Japanese group development project in Siberia.

Control Data Sees Earnings Gains

With company earnings becoming profitable again, Control Data Corp. expects an increase in second-quarter and first-half earnings from a year ago. Marvin G. Rogers, vice-president, finance, says most of the projected profit rise in the second quarter will come from increased sales of computers, terminals and service revenue also will be up modestly from 1971 first-quarter levels.

Union Oil Reports Oil, Gas Find

Union Oil Co.'s Indonesian subsidiary has discovered a major extension to its Ataka oil field offshore Kalimantan, Indonesia. The well flowed low sulfur oil at a rate of 4,000 barrels a day and 1.9 million cubic feet a day of gas. Union Oil

is the operator of the well, held jointly with Japan Indonesia under a production sharing contract with Pertamina, the Indonesian state-owned oil company.

Trust House Forges to Up Dividend

Trust House Forte Ltd. is proposing to double the interim dividend, payable in the autumn, for the half year ended April 30 to 10 percent. Preliminary figures show that pre-tax profit in the group rose to \$1.4 million from \$400,000 while group turnover increased to \$91.1 million from \$77.6 million.

U.S. Factories' Operating Rate Up

The operating rate of U.S. factories rose to a seasonally-adjusted 76.7 percent of capacity in the second quarter, the Federal Reserve Board reports, but still was unusually low. The advance was the second in a row, rising from 75.3 percent in the first quarter and 74.6 percent at end-1971. A high operating rate usually is considered a sign of inflationary strains, while a low one suggests business could produce more if customer demand were large enough. However, some economists question whether the usable idle capacity is as great as the index shows lately, contending that much of what is measured is old machinery unlikely to be used except in an emergency. The quarter's most pronounced increase was in primary processing industries such as steel where the operating rate rose to 82.6 from 80.3 percent in the first quarter. In advanced processing industries such as autos the rate rose to 75.6 from 72.7 percent.

Company Reports

Amer. Airlines

Second Quarter	1971	1971
Revenue (millions)	345.0	313.05
Profits (millions)	1.52	1.01
Per Share	0.08	0.05
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	653.1	573.3
Profits (millions)	7.28	5.25
Per Share	0.36	0.22

Second Quarter	1971	1971
Revenue (millions)	281.6	219.3
Profits (millions)	12.57	7.3
Per Share	1.04	0.68
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	590.3	418.8
Profits (millions)	21.77	13.24
Per Share	1.61	1.00

Bayham

Second Quarter	1971	1971
Revenue (millions)	379.7	332.5
Profits (millions)	10.98	10.21
Per Share	0.67	0.63
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	738.4	658.8
Profits (millions)	21.11	15.71
Per Share	1.30	1.22

Second Quarter	1971	1971
Revenue (millions)	182.0	163.0
Profits (millions)	17.24	15.86
Per Share	0.53	0.52
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	384.2	347.6
Profits (millions)	38.0	40.24
Per Share	1.31	1.49

Braniff Airways

Second Quarter	1971	1971
Revenue (millions)	91.9	84.0
Profits (millions)	4.33	3.24
Per Share	0.22	0.12
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	181.3	161.9
Profits (millions)	7.85	1.67
Per Share	0.49	0.06

Second Quarter	1971	1971
Revenue (millions)	384.5	367.4
Profits (millions)	2.8	7.01
Per Share	0.13	0.31
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	711.3	711.0
Profits (millions)	4.02	12.54
Per Share	0.57	1.66

Bristol Myers

Second Quarter	1971	1971
Revenue (millions)	200.6	205.8
Profits (millions)	24.67	17.7
Per Share	0.64	0.56
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	377.6	364.6
Profits (millions)	57.16	56.63
Per Share	1.58	1.33

Second Quarter	1971	1971
Revenue (millions)	353.1	308.1
Profits (millions)	10.95	8.74
Per Share	0.44	0.36
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	672.3	569.5
Profits (millions)	18.05	14.23
Per Share	0.75	0.62

Calianex

Second Quarter	1971	1971
Revenue (millions)	342.7	314.8
Profits (millions)	1.7	1.58
Per Share	0.55	0.57
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	680.8	603.5
Profits (millions)	10.2	8.57
Per Share	1.36	1.29

Second Quarter	1971	1971
Revenue (millions)	250.6	223.5
Profits (millions)	20.86	18.73
Per Share	0.33	0.29
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	467.8	452.1
Profits (millions)	43.48	39.11
Per Share	0.66	0.60

Continental Illinois

Second Quarter	1971	1971
Revenue (millions)	342.7	314.8
Profits (millions)	1.7	1.58
Per Share	0.55	0.57
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	680.8	603.5
Profits (millions)	10.2	8.57
Per Share	1.36	1.29

Second Quarter	1971	1971
Revenue (millions)	122.6	142.4
Profits (millions)	7.33	19.34
Per Share	0.22	0.59
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	234.39	230.96
Profits (millions)	16.15	26.53
Per Share	0.49	0.82

Polaroid

Second Quarter	1971	1971
Revenue (millions)	157.29	152.97
Profits (millions)	1.15	0.83
Per Share	0.165	0.133
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	312.31	310.32
Profits (millions)	2.23	1.17
Per Share	0.232	0.177

Second Quarter	1971	1971
Revenue (millions)	122.6	142.4
Profits (millions)	7.33	19.34
Per Share	0.22	0.59
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	234.39	230.96
Profits (millions)	16.15	26.53
Per Share	0.49	0.82

First Nat'l City

Second Quarter	1971	1971
Revenue (millions)	452.7	368.43
Profits (millions)	12.63	8.51
Per Share	1.165	0.838
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	897.12	838.13
Profits (millions)	12.63	8.51
Per Share	1.165	0.837

Second Quarter	1971	1971
Revenue (millions)	117.79	9.49
Profits (millions)	0.81	0.65
Per Share	0.64	0.52
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	245.23	136.88
Profits (millions)	1.173	1.53
Per Share	1.173	1.55

First Bank System

Second Quarter	1971	1971
Revenue (millions)	175.45	65.51
Profits (millions)	11.79	9.49
Per Share	0.81	0.65
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	245.23	136.88
Profits (millions)	1.173	1.53
Per Share	1.173	1.55

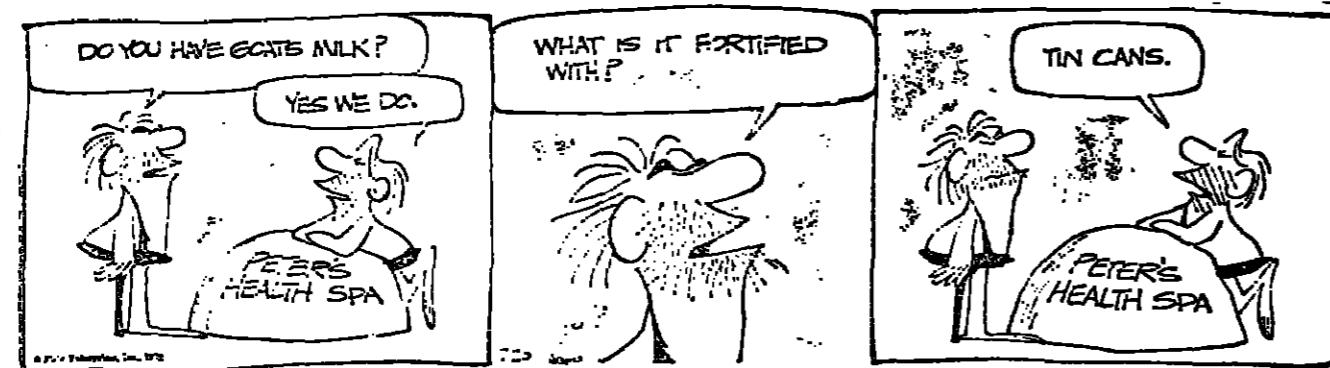
Second Quarter	1971	1971
Revenue (millions)	117.79	9.

الحمل

P-E-A-N-U-T-S



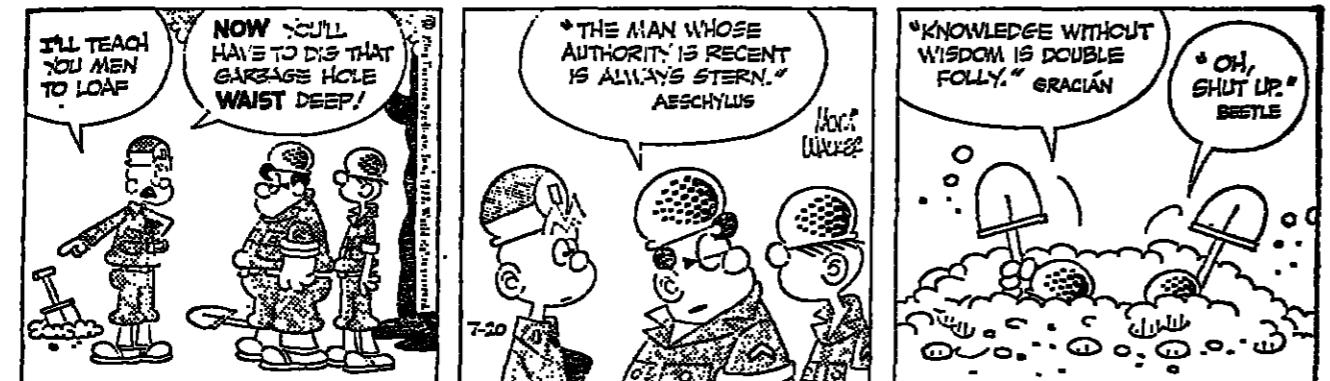
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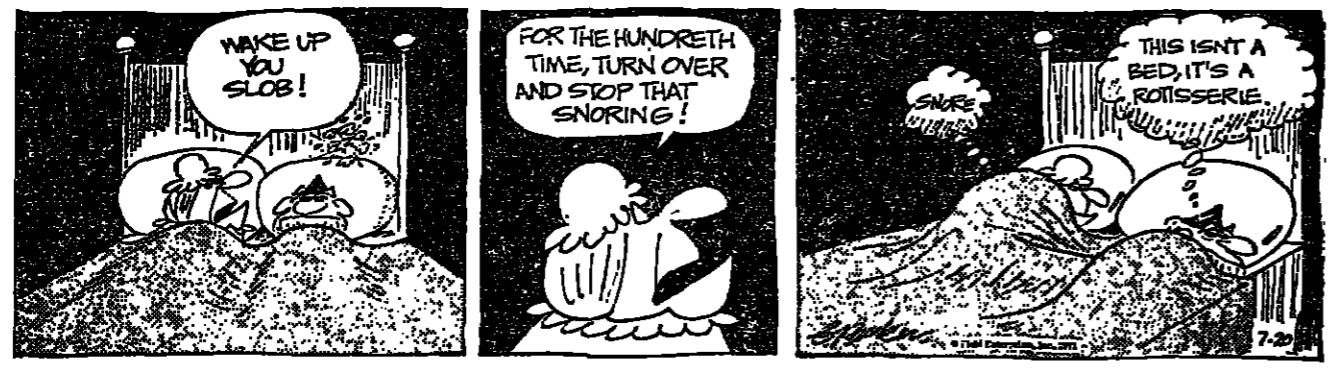
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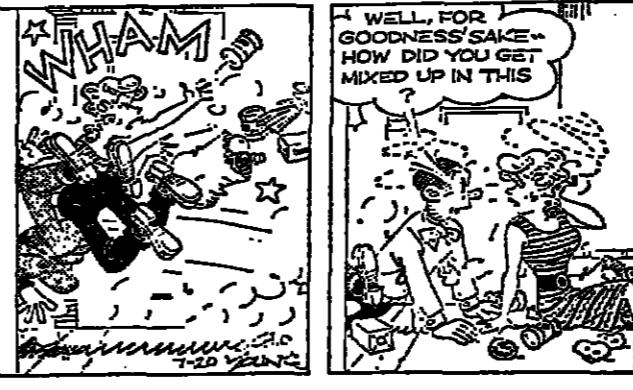
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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

One of the greatest irritations in bridge arises when an opponent makes a bid or play that by sheer chance turns out to be a sensational success. The irritated victim on the disgruntled deal was Sam Stayman of New York, inventor of the Stayman convention. He was playing in St. Louis with Mike Ledeen, who is also well-known as a bidding theorist.

The partnership was using Stayman's latest brainchild, a strong artificial forcing one-diamond bid. North's two-heart reply was positive, showing a heart suit and a hand including at least two top cards, i.e., aces and kings.

The remainder of the auction followed conventional lines. The jump to three spades fixed spades as the trump suit and asked North to define his spade holding. Four spades guaranteed possession of the ace.

South could have bid seven

spades at this point, but he went through the formality of using Blackwood, which told him nothing new. He already knew that his partner held at least one red king, providing for the diamond three, and the spade ace.

Even if the spade ace proved to be a singleton, which South could not judge, the chance of losing a trump trick was less than 50 percent. Considering just the prospects in the trump suit, the grand slam was about three percent short of an acceptable percentage.

Leading against a grand slam, the watchword is safety—try not to give a trick away. West did not fancy a risky lead away from a queen, so he chose a trump, which he thought would be harmless.

The trump lead was not harmless at all to Stayman. It removed dummy's only entry, and there was no way to cash the heart king and dispose of the potential diamond loser.

The result was down one. North-South bemoaned the fact that West had held neither an honor sequence nor a worthless suit he would have led in preference to a trump.

NORTH
♦ A
♦ K J 8 7 4 2
♦ 7 6 4
♦ 5 3 2
EAST
♦ 6 5
♦ Q 9 5 3
♦ Q 9 8 2
♦ Q 9 4
♦ 10 7 6 3
WEST
♦ 6 5
♦ Q 9 5 3
♦ Q 9 8 2
♦ Q 9 4
♦ Q 10
♦ 10 6
♦ K J 10 5
♦ J 10 7 6 3
SOUTH (D)
♦ K 9 8 7 4 3 2
♦ A
♦ 9
♦ A 3
♦ A K
Both sides were vulnerable.
The bidding:
South West North East
1 ♦ Pass 2 ♦ Pass
3 ♦ Pass 4 ♦ Pass
4 N.T. Pass 5 ♦ Pass
7 ♦ Pass Pass Pass
West led the spade six.

Solution to Previous Puzzles
BRAIN PUZZLE
EGAL ALICE PILANE
CATO REAM GUSTIN
KNOCKOUT PUNICHEWS
YANKEE'S ERIK
THROE PRAY DISH
HEARM LOTI OAKIE
OAST BANE TICHAD
STEAMING RAH
CERE PURISTS
KICKED THE BUCKET
ABILT RAAB KANE
TOTEM FERSE ETON
ELYSE EDER RERO

DENNIS THE MENACE



'WELL, THAT TAKES CARE OF MY WASHIN' AN' MY STORY AN' MY PRAYERS AN' MY GOODNIGHT KISS. NOW ALLA GOTTA DO IS GO DOWNSTAIRS AN' SAY 'WHEN' TO DAD.'

JUMBLE — that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

WEJEL

RUHYR

FAHBLE

NIRGIF

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

Answers tomorrow

Yesterday's Jumble: HELLO CROWN BICKER ENCORE

Answer this necklace might be breaking! —A CHOKER

BOOKS

GIVE BIRTH TO BRIGHTNESS
A Thematic Study in Neo-Black Literature
By Sherley Anne Williams. Dial. 252 pp. \$5.95

EAT OF ME, I AM THE SAVIOR
By Arnold Kemp. William Morrow. 244 pp. \$5.95

Reviewed by Mel Watkins

URING the last few years, questions concerning the pertinence of black literature to the black community have been hotly debated, along with the possibility of establishing a viable criterion for judging that literature. Various writers and critics have suggested theories of a "black aesthetic," but generally these theories have eschewed aspects of form and have focused on the themes and subject matter treated by black authors. Consequently, rather than providing strictly aesthetic guidelines, they have usually offered what might more properly be termed a theory of black sensibility—a significant accomplishment in itself. As it is further refined, this theory may obviate discussion of a separate aesthetic dealing with form. Sherley Anne Williams' "Give Birth to Brightness" is a book that should give more impetus to that development.

It is a survey of black fiction from the 19th century to the present but it focuses on those contemporary works that the author labels "neo-black" writing. According to Miss Williams, neo-black writing is characterized by its "debunking of art-for-art's sake," by its authors' insistence upon addressing themselves to a black readership, and by their attempt to "define themselves and their people in images which grow out of their individual quests and group exploration." Selected works of Imamat Amir Baraka (LeRoi Jones), James Baldwin and Ernest J. Gaines are analyzed in depth as Miss Williams lays the foundation for her theory.

Neo-black writing (which she depicts as part of a continuum growing out of the poetry of Phillis Wheatley, the slave narratives, and the novels of the 19th-century writers such as William Wells Brown) provides the author with examples of the variegated roles and images of the black man. In examining specific works of Baraka, Baldwin and Gaines, she illuminates similarities in their perceptions of some archetypal figures in black life (the rebel or streetman and the musician) and she compares how these figures in fiction struggle to wrest some sense of manhood from their interaction with the white world and particularly the white woman. Despite some overgeneralizations, Miss Williams persuasively demonstrates the commonality of viewpoint that she asserts characterize neo-black fiction. Moreover, she evokes a real sense of what the street life is about.

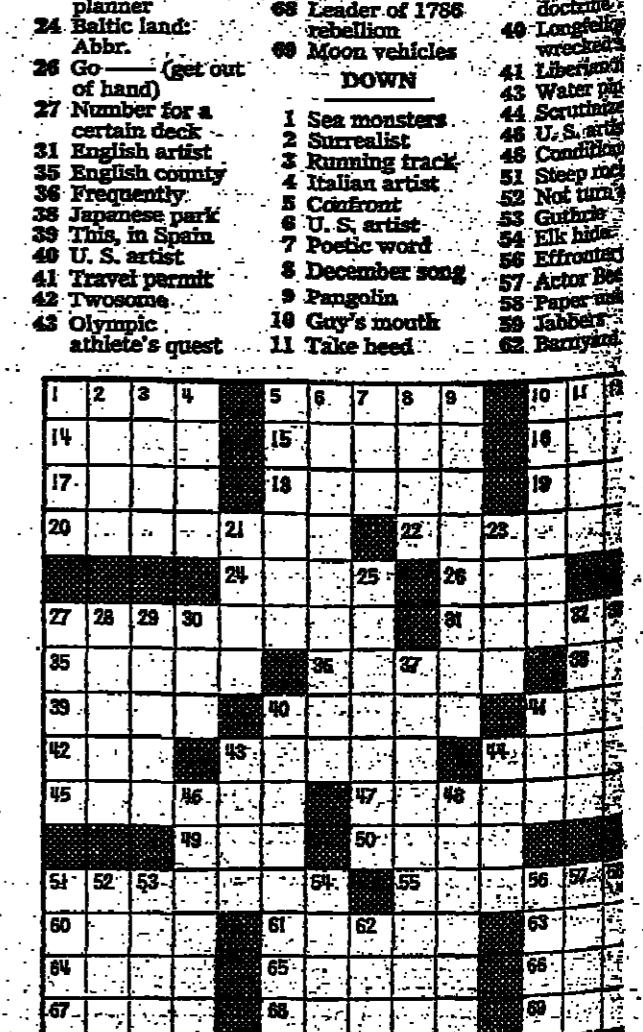
But while the book's analytical foundation is convincing, the final thematical edifice has its cracks. The streetman may function as rebel and black hero in literature as well as in literature, as Miss Williams points out; by following the mainstream (white) society's values and laws he provides visible symbolic resistance to its oppressive forces and counteracts the image of docility associated with slavery.

Mel Watkins, reading books for The New York Times

CROSSWORD By K.

ACROSS

1 Scant
5 Rocket stage
10 Sharp blow
14 Type of review
15 Antigone's uncle
16 Greek letter
17 Family group
18 Proofreader's mark
19 Pack
20 Common element
22 Suez Canal planner
24 Baltic land: Abr.
26 Go (get out of hand)
27 Number for a certain deck
28 Surrealist
31 Running track
35 English county
36 Frequently
38 Japanese park
39 This is, in Spain
40 U. S. artist
41 December song
42 Twosome
43 Olympic athlete's quest
44 Collects
45 Brown paints
47 Ignorant
48 Stinging cold
50 Sign: Lat.
51 TV selection
55 Jersey Lily of stage
56 Magazine printing
58 Extraordinary
61 Man-made man
63 Locale
64 Causes pain
65 Practice
66 Fancet woe
67 French artist
68 Leader of 1789 rebellion
69 Moon vehicles
70 Longship wrecker
71 Water pt.
74 Scrutinist
75 U. S. artist
76 Committee
77 Sleep now
78 Not tame
79 Guttae
80 Elk hide
81 Effected
82 Author of
83 Paper
84 Goblet
85 Barber
86 Barber
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Referee Hails Dublin Bout

atters Lewis to Win in 11th Round

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Near the end of the fifth, Ali flattened Lewis with a right hand. The 20-year-old ex-con, now a social worker in Detroit, flopped onto his back as Lewis counted. But he rose at nine, then the bell rang. Lewis appeared to have counted slowly, provoking a controversy over a long count.

"It was a 22-second count," said Chris Dundee, the Miami Beach promoter and brother of Angelo Dundee, Ali's trainer, displaying a stopwatch. "He went down with 22 seconds left in the round."

Durable Lewis

The count didn't appear quite that long, but enough for that knockdown, Lewis' durability and

height disrupted Ali's flow. At 6 feet, 4 inches, Lewis was the second tallest opponent in Ali's career. The tallest was Ernie Terrell at 6-6, one of only five foes to last 15 rounds with the former world heavyweight champion.

"Lewis was tough. No wonder nobody else wanted to fight him," Ali said. "He's awkward and tall. And once a man gets his body hot, it's hard to knock him out if you don't get him early. But with that terrible head cold, I couldn't move or breathe like I wanted, I might be fighting too regular, too. I might be stale."

This was Ali's second fight in 28 days. He registered a seventh-round knockout of Jerry Quarry on June 27 in Las Vegas. His

next bout will be against Floyd Patterson on Sept. 20 in Madison Square Garden in New York, but he is understood to have scheduled three exhibitions in Europe and Africa next month.

"If I fought tonight like I fought against Quarry, he'd have gone with the first good combination," Ali said. "I was definitely weak. I didn't have the zip to keep going. I fought tonight like I did against Mac Foster and Jürgen Ehn. If Patterson saw me on TV, he'd have to be happy."

Ali Has Bruise

Ali, at 207 pounds, emerged without any serious marks on his face. But his nose had bled slightly, beginning in the fourth round, and there was a small reddish bruise on the right side of his nose.

Lewis, 223 1/2, absorbing his fifth defeat in 31 bouts, was an easy target for Ali's jab. But he obviously wasn't intimidated by Ali's fame. As early as the second round, Ali dislodged his ballerina style, presumably in the hope of an early knockout. But big Blue not only survived the assault, he traded punches.

Through the 10th, each round was like another, Ali landing sharply but without much sting. Lewis flailing back occasionally.

In the 11th, Ali resumed his dance. But by this time Lewis was wobbling, prompting the charity of the referee, the editor of Boxing Illustrated Magazine. Lewis later spoke of Ali's "educated left hand," the primary punch of the 30-year-old former champion's 28th knockout in his 88 victories in 38 bouts.

Not since Mike McTigue outpointed Battling Siki on St. Patrick's day, 1968, had there been a major bout here. But not even Ali's charisma saved Buby Sugrue, the London pub owner, from losing money on the promotion. The gate was estimated at \$300,000, which will only equal Ali's guarantee.

Total distance of the race is 31.2 miles.

Fittipaldi and Stewart are both expected to drive their Grand Prix Formula One cars in the field which will include Can-Am sports cars, Formula Two machines and even the Porsche 917 which

swept long-distance races two seasons ago.

March has entered two Formula One cars, one Formula Two and a Formula 5,000 racer. Its drivers are expected to include Ronnie Peterson of Sweden and Niki Lauda of Austria.

McLaren have three provisional entries, with drivers Denny Hulme of New Zealand and Peter Revson of the United States as probable starters.

With virtually any type of racing car allowed to enter, safety regulations are the sole stipulation.

Even big aerofoils, banned in Grand Prix racing, will be permitted up to Can-Am standards.

The race is approximately twice that of a normal Grand Prix event and thus many of the Formula One cars will be modified versions capable of carrying extra fuel.

Some of the eight-liter Can-Am

sportscars are capable of higher speeds than either Fittipaldi's JPS Lotus or Stewart's Tyrrell-Ford though refueling stops will have to be more frequent on the twisting Brands Hatch circuit.

The race distance is 31.2 miles.

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Prix Formula One cars in the

field which will include Can-Am

sports cars, Formula Two machines

and even the Porsche 917 which

was guaranteed \$25,000, deposited for him in the United States several weeks ago. He earned it. He also might have earned a few more decent pay

days when a wide acquaintance was, if not the next at least more instructive than a plate and it was embossed with the Better Element, s who peopled the game then fun to be around than the handie fighters today.

on boxing didn't seem in either Jimmy Braddock got guidance from Owney Madkind of name for himself in Jersey Joe Walcott knew for years and years up to reputably incompetent; late heavyweight championship or the direction of Felix Bogieground could not be described.

testing the Mafia to have muscle in their own ant to use it in boxing. One matchmaker Harry Markson office in Madison Square Garden and found Tommy Ryan a newspaper.

aid. "You have 20 seconds to

to you," Ryan said.

20 seconds," Harry said.

s square name was Thomas as much muscle in the Mafia American boy could want. He in the other night. It was al from this mortal coil that of yesterday in the fight mob a newspaperman who got sued he lay dying in a Chicago hos and trainer were grabbed at his purse. They were waiting New York. The newspaperman avorably on their performance.

answer all questions during the football season "if I have time."

He said he didn't want to talk about his past animosities with the news media.

"That's talking about yesterday," he said. "We all can pay our debts to the past by putting the future in debt to ourselves."

Thomas said he wanted to stay with the Cowboys.

"If I wasn't happy, I wouldn't have come here," he said. "I've been working out. I'm in great shape. I like football because it's a challenge and it's creative."

Why did you leave?

"Personal reasons."

Would you like to answer why you were late to training camp?"

"I was."

What is it?" he asked.

"Hello," Thomas answered.

Would you like to answer why you were late to training camp?"

"I was."

Why did you leave?

"Personal reasons."

But then the clean-shaven Thomas smiled and said he would

The Scoreboard

1 I would any late," Landry said of the fine used."

out of the world long camp late put a 30-minute sashes. Indeed, they had no where he was

has called Landry back's home to send him at the Los Landry said he begin practice

if moments, re- names's enforced vs media—which

Second
Is Ailing

France July 19
an Willy Tiers
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Jalmar, second
able to finish
an injury.

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utes 16 seconds
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day, but doctors
he said he
bouts with one
an attack of
had to have a
fection halfway
195-kilometer
Rheims.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

First Game

Cleveland ... 300 189 113-4 5 1

Minnesota ... 200 200 100-8 3 1

Homer, Lester (1), Berra (1) and Feltz

Leibman (2-3), ER-Jackson (2-3).

Second Game

Cleveland ... 300 186 102-4 5 1

Minnesota ... 200 200 98-8 3 1

Homer, Lester (1), Berra (1) and Feltz

Leibman (2-3), ER-Jackson (2-3).

Third Game

Cleveland ... 300 186 102-4 5 1

Minnesota ... 200 200 98-8 3 1

Homer, Lester (1), Berra (1) and Feltz

Leibman (2-3), ER-Jackson (2-3).

Fourth Game

Cleveland ... 300 186 102-4 5 1

Minnesota ... 200 200 98-8 3 1

Homer, Lester (1), Berra (1) and Feltz

Leibman (2-3), ER-Jackson (2-3).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

First Game

Atlanta ... 300 186 102-4 5 1

Pittsburgh ... 200 200 98-8 3 1

Homer, Lester (1), Berra (1) and Feltz

Leibman (2-3), ER-Jackson (2-3).

Second Game

Atlanta ... 300 186 102-4 5 1

Pittsburgh ... 200 200 98-8 3 1

Homer, Lester (1), Berra (1) and Feltz

Leibman (2-3), ER-Jackson (2-3).

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Homer, Lester (1), Berra (1) and Feltz

Art Buchwald

Where Are They Now?

WASHINGTON.—A recent study taken at Harvard University indicates that many students from last June's graduating class were so uncertain about their future that they were accepting even welcome, the manual labor jobs that make few intellectual demands on them.

"I didn't realize how serious the problem was until I attended a dinner party the other night and people started discussing their children. 'How's your son, Peter?' a lady asked of one of the other women."

"He's just fine," the woman replied. "You know he got his Ph.D. in education from Columbia last year."

"That's wonderful. Is he teaching?"

"No, he's working on a pig farm in Iowa. By the way, how's Kathleen?"

"Oh, she finished her fine arts course at Vassar and seems very happy."

"Doing what?"

"She's tie-dyeing old shirts with two friends in a cellar in Florence, Italy."

One of the men said to another man, "I haven't seen your son George around lately. What's he up to?"

"He completed MIT in three years," the man said proudly. "and he's now an electrical engineer."

"The recruiters from the big companies must have offered him the sky."

"They did, but he took a job

Phone Cable Cut, Miami to Boston

NEW YORK, July 19 (AP).—A private contractor digging a trench for a water main near Camden, N.J., cut into a telephone cable yesterday and disrupted 10,000 long-distance circuits between Boston and Miami, for several hours.

The break forced telephone companies to route service from points between Boston and Miami to other circuits via St. Louis, Denver, San Bernardino, Calif., and Sacramento.

driving a taxi in Boston instead. He says it gives him more time to think about electrical engineering.

"If you write to him," the other man said, "give him regards from my son Alden."

"Alden? I understand he graduated first in the School of Architecture at Yale."

"Yes, we're very proud of him. It was quite a struggle to get him through. Before it was over, it cost us \$20,000."

"Well, it was a good investment," the other man said. "Someday you can point at a building and say, 'My son built that!'"

"I doubt it," the other man said. "After Yale, Alden decided to become a carpenter. He's now working in a furniture cooperative in West Virginia putting legs on chairs."

"West Virginia," a lady picked up. "I wonder if he ever runs into my daughter Carolina. She lives near Charleston."

"Is she practicing law in West Virginia?" someone asked.

"Oh, no. After she took her bar exams she opened an organic food store. She claims it's the only relevant thing she can do."

"Is Chris still at the University of Wisconsin?" a man asked of another couple.

"We have no idea," Chris's father said. "The last we heard from him was at Christmas time when he was staying at a lawyer colony in Mozambique. He didn't mention whether he was going back to Wisconsin or not."

"By the way, how is your son Rowland doing?"

There was an embarrassed silence.

"Did I say anything wrong?" the man asked.

One of the women whispered in his ear: "Rowland's working as a junior executive in the telephone company. His parents are so ashamed they refuse to talk about him."

"Oh," said the man, "I'm terribly sorry. But that isn't the end of the world."

"It isn't just that he's working for the telephone company," the lady explained. "But he got married and has two children and lives in the suburbs. Rowland's parents still can't figure where they went wrong."

MARY BLUME

What Matters to Paul Gallico

LONDON, July 19 (UPI).—Paul Gallico was once invited to address the Royal Literary Society, the first American writer to be so honored. His talk, befitting his hosts, was "How to Achieve a Literary Career from a Receding Position," and it was, says Mr. Gallico, "the first time anyone ever spoke to those kids on something interesting."

The reclining position which led to a thriving career as one of today's most popular and prolific writers was the result of a smashing blow by Jack Dempsey. Anticipating George Plimpton by some 30 years, "I started it," George Plimpton made a career of it. Paul Gallico became a popular sportswriter not only by getting into the ring with Dempsey ("I'd never had gloves on before, it was sheer excitement") but by playing golf with Bobby Jones, tennis with Vinny Richards racing in Gar Wood's speedboat and by swimming against Johnny Weissmuller and Eleanor Holm. In 1936, after 14 years of journalism, Paul Gallico cracked it and turned to fiction. "I was scared to death," he says.

Next week Mr. Gallico celebrates his 75th birthday and the festivities begin today with a Foyle's literary luncheon in London. One has already been given two Foyle's luncheons, a record, and once stood in 15 minutes notice for an ailing Ogden Nash, writing a Nash-style poem during the entrée. On his birthday, July 26, Mr. Gallico will fence (he is a nimble épée man). "That's pure vanity, arrogance, whatever you like," he says. "Then I'm going to take my wife and step-daughter to a smashing dinner some place."

Tall, bifocaled and invariably dressed in interviews as burly, Paul Gallico looks astonishingly young, with dark hair that he quickly points out is natural: his father didn't go gray until he was past 20. He wears a white turndown with whimsical cats and daises appliquéd by his attractive fourth wife, Virginia, and he talks pleasantly, easily. He has neither the time nor the inclination for introspection and for so popular a writer he is remarkably without side. The guests he chose to invite to the Foyle's luncheon were 12 small, excited children with whom he has been in correspondence for some time.

Mr. Gallico has written children's books, short stories (the most famous being, of course, "The Snow Goose"), novels on such varied subjects as a boxing kangaroo and life on an ocean liner that has turned upside down, movie scripts, including one that starred George Sanders as a swashbuckling New York reporter who comes to Paris and gets his comeuppance at the hands of the Herald Tribune staff (despite

its enchanting theme it was, says Mr. Gallico, a flop), and a biography of Saint Patrick written while he was wearing what he describes as portable gallows after surgery for a pinched nerve. He works daily, constantly.

"I am never 'between books.' I have one in the shop and one on the runway. I'm terrified if I don't have one coming up, I think I'm drying up." His next book, for Christmas, is called "Honorable Cat" and consists of poems and cat photographs by a Japanese photographer.

Despite the fact that he has lived in Antibes since 1952 (he also has a London house) Paul Gallico has never had many French fans. "The French are realists and my stories are fairy tales," he says. "The French stopped reading fairy tales with Perrault." He doesn't think much of literary reputation or immortality: what matters most to him is that most of his books are still in print.

"I have a lovely library. I have all the classics. No one reads them anymore, they're out of fashion. Who reads Thackeray today, who reads H.G. Wells?

"I am never 'between books.' I have one in the shop and one on the runway. I'm terrified if I don't have one coming up, I think I'm drying up." His next book,

"Honorable Cat" and consists of poems and cat photographs by a Japanese photographer.

"You can't, if you're a professional, stop to evaluate yourself as a success or not a success. I'm too goddam busy. Any writer who thinks he's hot stuff is nuts. That's what was the matter with Hemingway. He thought he was great and he wasn't all that great. I'm not one of the great literary figures of all times, but I'm a good journeyman writer who gives pleasure to a lot of people."

Mr. Gallico cares enormously about his readers; his instinct for reader contact is, he feels, a hangover from his reporting days at the New York Daily News: "You start off as a novelist, you have no contact with your readers at all. Working with the news you have contact and reaction. I would write my column at 3 o'clock and at 7 the pink edition would come out and at dinner someone would say, 'Good God, that was a load of crap you wrote!'

A top sportswriter's life with its high pay and instant celebrity was seductive but Paul Gallico quit while he was ahead. "I didn't want to be known as Paul Gallico veteran sportswriter," he says. "Granddad Rice—good old Grandad, I didn't want to be good old Paulie."

He resented his books very carefully and in most methodical. "I need research, a synopsis, character sketches and scene sketches. Then if I've done my homework properly, the writing is sheer bliss. If my synopsis is right, then the people behave in the right way."

Paul Gallico agrees with critics who call him sentimental. "I see nothing wrong with sentiment. The young are sentimental in their way. It's just taken a different

Paul Gallico
... at Antibes

form." He doesn't argue with critics but is deeply hurt by the fact that The New York Times doesn't trouble to review his books ("I would rather be murdered by them than ignored"). For all his success, he keeps remembering the pile of rejected manuscripts that still clutter his agent's office:

"I've got a pile of unpublished material that I'm saving for the next person who says you can publish anything. It's not published because it's lousy. The fact that I'm Paul Gallico and wrote 'The Snow Goose' doesn't mean a thing."

At 75, Paul Gallico says he feels as if he were 23 or 24, though his earliest memory is the return of Adm. Dewey from Manila. His view of himself is level-headed:

"If I have any sort of thing, it's I am a professional. I'm a writer. When I fill out a customs form I say writer, not author. I hate the word author. I'm a professional writer and I'll write you a novel, short story, a bit of doggerel, a screenplay, an article. Whatever comes into the purview of my professional life I'll do—some things better, some worse, but I'll do it professionally."

On the wall of Paul Gallico's London home hangs Peter Scott's painting of "The Snow Goose." This 54-page story, published in 1941, remains his most famous work:

"I'm tired of it, I'm tired of it," says Eric Maria Remarque, got tired of "All Quiet on the Western Front." I've written better books, but it had a meaning at the time it appeared. It's almost humiliating to be remembered for a short story, but it doesn't matter.

"What does matter," Paul Gallico says, "is the entertainment I can provide today. What matters isn't what I did, but what I am and what I am going to be—what I am at this moment, and what I am looking forward to."

PEOPLE:

A Delayed Updating
On Minerva's Situation

Remember Minerva? The reef republic of, not the goddess, whose political, if not physical, existence is being challenged by Taufa'ahau Tupou IV, the 350-pound king of Tonga. The IHT's mid-Pacific correspondent, John Forbes, sends an updating situation (understandably delayed) on the two, sea-washed coral reefs, barely visible at low tide, straddling the Tonga Islands, a chain of 179 degrees West longitude. Camouflaged. Noting that Tonga, 260 miles northeast of the reefs, has reacted adversely since the Ocean Life Research Foundation of New York and London claimed the spot with the intention of setting up a sovereign nation of Minerva by reclaiming land and creating an island on it, Forbes goes on to report: "The first Tongan expeditionary force, led by the King, reached Minerva about the first of June. The king was reinforced by the minister of police, a contingent of 'defense' personnel and a force of convict laborers. For several days, according to a correspondent in Suva, Fiji, the laborers worked presumably hip-deep in sea water at building two 10-by-20-foot islands upon the reefs. One convict was reportedly murdered during the construction. King Taufa'ahau Tupou IV then sailed back to his capital of Nukualofa to proclaim Tonga's sovereignty over the reefs at the opening of the 1972 Tongan Parliament on June 15."

The Rev. Norman Lewis brought a \$30 suit against Marquis of Bath because rhinoceros crashed into his lordship's Longleaf Park, west of London. Rhinoceros, said the Anglican, were mating when he and wife drove past and the animal apparently angry at the disturbance, charged the car.

When Faridah Ghayebi, 22, Tehran, found herself held in the wrong point of a male triangle, she sold her husband, her rival for 700,000 rials (\$4,000). Divorce isn't easy, Iran, it seems, but when parties reach a financial agreement, it is usually granted.

"The shoe was on the other foot," says Mary Lee Johnson, 22, who must pay her soon-to-be-tied husband \$1 million, under a Jersey court ruling. The suit to the Johnson & Johnson magnate's fortune was ended by give William A. Ryan \$600 outright and put \$300,000 in a trust for their two teen-age children. The ruling was made under new state provisions for equitable distribution of property during proceedings.

At this point, the international status of the tiny, hurricane-battered Minerva Reefs remains an open question. Tonga has raised its flag. But then, the Republic of Minerva hoisted its own banner there more than six months ago. Diplomatic negotiations, it seems, have broken down entirely. Legally, Minerva appears to have a warning.

SAMUEL JUSTICE

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